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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES,

Grape Vines, Small Fruits,

SHRUBS,

ROSES, Etc.

PLANTS,

GEO. A. STONE,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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MOORE'S RUBY Currant.

This variety was the best of seventy-five seedlings, produced in 1867 by cross-fertilization of several sorts and species, the White Grape being the seed parent of nearly half the number. A few only of the seedlings showed fruit the third year of growth, and some of them, hybrids between Gondoin White and Black Naples, never fruited, although they produced long, handsome clusters of variegated flowers, which after remaining for a time, dropped off at the peduncle, leaving only naked stems. The fourth year most of the crosses between sorts of the same species bore fruit which varied widely in color, size and flavor. The plants also varied in productivity, habit of growth and appearance. Many were white sorts like the seed parents, White Grape and White Dutch, and some of them contained fewer seeds than others with longer clusters. The best of all, however, was the variety named MOORE's RUBY, which came from seed of White Grape fertilized by Cherry Currant. This had the stocky growth of the Cherry, with dark green leaves of similar appearance and longer clusters of berries of a brighter red color, nearly as large and less acid than the Cherry. The clusters were full as well as long, ripening about the same time as the Cherry, and the plant was very productive. A red currant of large size and sweeter than other sorts of that color heretofore known, has long been wanted, and I think the Ruby fills the bill.

JACOB MOORE.

NOTE.—JACOB MOORE, formerly of Brighton, joining Rochester, N. Y., is one of the best known and most successful hybridizers and crossers of fruits in America, as well as writer on horticultural and pomological subjects. He is now and has been for some years on the editorial staff of the *Journal of Commerce*, St. Louis, Mo. He has ever been conscientiously careful in recommending any of his new productions. Such as have been endorsed by him, have fully borne out all he has said in their favor.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 4, 1881.

The "Moore's Ruby" Currant, which you bought of Mr. Jacob Moore and myself for the sum of five hundred dollars, was originated by Mr. Moore from seed, obtained by crossing the Cherry and White Grape, and shows very clearly traits of both parents. It is of fairly vigorous growth, producing shoots longer than the cherry, and heavier than the white grape. Foliage as free from disease as that of any variety that I know of. It has fruited with me for five years without extra fertilizing or cultivation, and has always been well loaded with handsome, long clusters of fruit, with the exception of one year, when a late frost injured the crop.

The fruit is of large size, next to the Cherry and La Versallaise, in that respect, borne on much longer stems, and more abundantly than with the varieties named. I judge from what I have seen of it growing on my grounds, where I have several acres of the Cherry and La Versallaise, that it will produce at least twice as much as those varieties. The color of the fruit is a beautiful bright red, not quite so dark as the Cherry currant; ripens at nearly the same time as the Cherry; the flavor a very agreeable mild acid, somewhat similar to the White Grape, and fully equal to that of any variety with which I am acquainted. From what I have seen of it, I think it a great acquisition, the best currant I know of for family use, and I see no reason why it may not also prove the best for the market.

Yours truly,

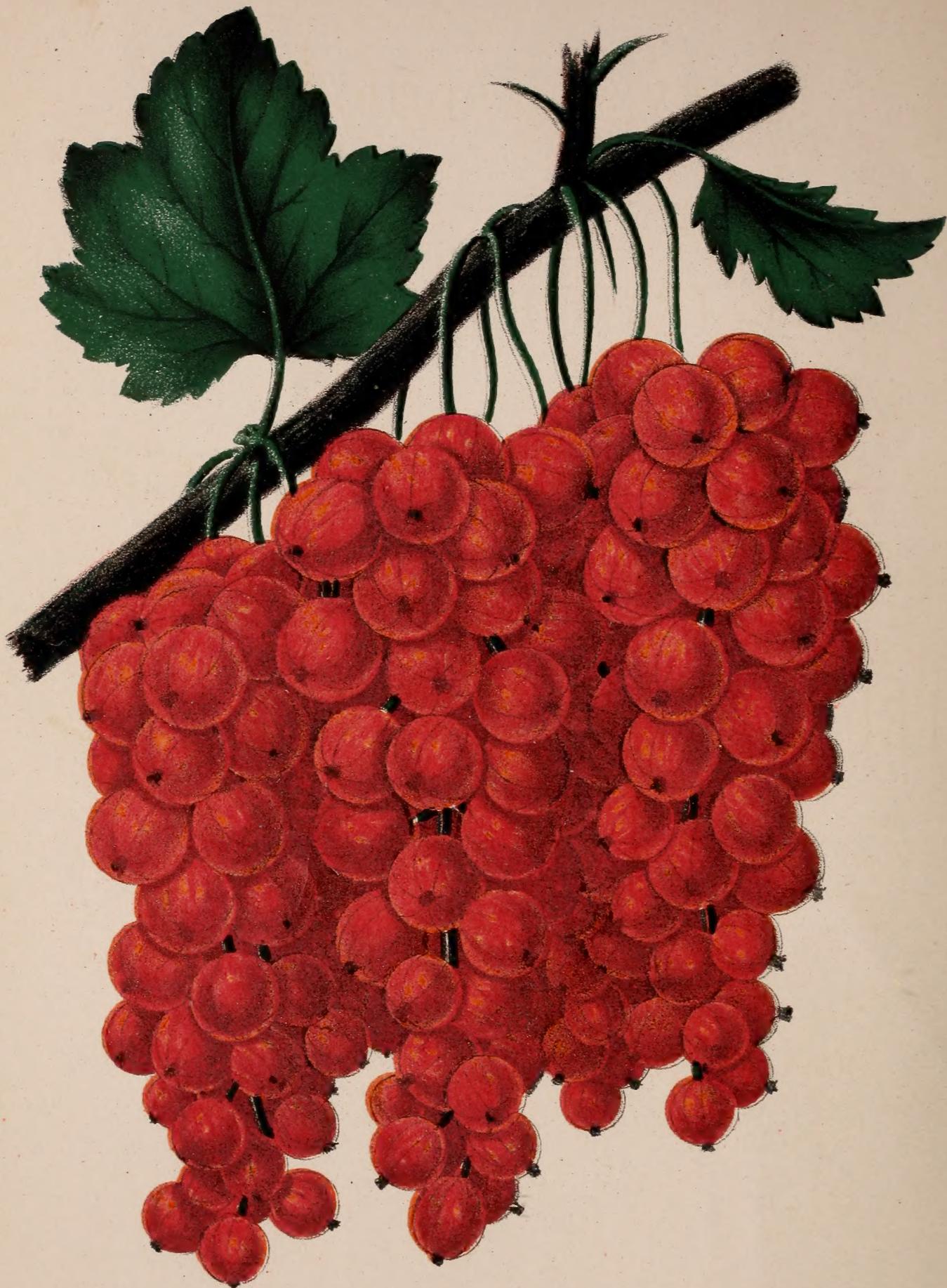
C. M. HOOKER

NOTE.—C. M. HOOKER, who for many years was a member of the well-known and responsible firm of H. E. Hooker & Bro., Nurserymen, of Rochester, N. Y., is a prominent member of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, yearly serving on some of its most important committees, and known to be one of the most careful and conservative of men in regard to endorsing any fruit unless thoroughly satisfied of its real merits. He is the most extensive grower of small fruits in Monroe County, and is considered good authority on any subject relating to them.

The following is an extract from an article in the "Rural Home" of July 31, 1880:

A REMARKABLE FRUIT-FARM.—THE MOORE'S RUBY Currant. Receiving an invitation from George A. Stone, a Rochester nurseryman, to ride out to the fruit farm of Mr. C. M. Hooker, Brighton, and see a new cross-bred currant, in which he has an interest, the Rural Editor gladly accepted for two reasons: First, he is always ready and eager to examine new and improved fruits; secondly, he had been considering, for several days, how he should manage to get an invitation to visit Mr. Hooker's farm, whose products he saw at the groceries every day. He knew that Mr. H. was such a modest man that he would not voluntarily seek the notoriety of a newspaper article, and he would be obliged to approach him somehow by indirection. Just at this juncture the invitation came from Mr. Stone, and solved the question.

On the morning of the 24th instant we rode out to Clover street, four or five miles east of the city's center, and looked over Mr. Hooker's grounds. The Moore's Ruby currant was originated by Mr. Jacob Moore, who has spent much time in crossing varieties, and hybridizing species of fruit. This is a cross between the cherry and the White Grape. The wood is a good strong grower, and remarkably productive. It has fruited five years on Mr. Hooker's grounds, and sustains its first promise. The bunch is longer than the Cherry; the currant a little smaller, a lighter red, and of milder, better flavor. It is certainly worthy the attention of fruit-growers, as a currant promising larger crops of better fruit than any now in cultivation.



"MOORE'S RUBY"

Originated by JACOB MOORE, who produced the now famous Brighton Grape. It is a cross between Cherry and White Grape and shows clearly traits of both parents. Growth vigorous. Shoots longer than Cherry and stockier than White Grape; and fruits heavily the whole length of the bearing wood. The fruit is of very large size, nearly equal to Cherry and Versailles, but stems much longer and more abundant than produced by those varieties. Color beautiful bright red. Ripens about same time as Cherry. Flavor mild acid, similar to White Grape, but with more character, and fully equal to the best. Requires less sugar than other red sorts, which with its enormous productiveness, makes it the Curraut for family and market use. New and for sale exclusively by us.

[OVER.]

REVISED EDITION.

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE

—OF—

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

GRAPE VINES,

SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Send in your orders early, particularly if long transportation is necessary, and thus we shall be prepared to ship early.
2. Write your orders plainly on a separate sheet of paper, and not in body of letter. State definitely, varieties, age, size and number whether Standard or Dwarf, and route by which you wish the goods shipped.
3. All orders from unknown parties, should be accompanied by cash, or satisfactory reference.
4. We are in no case responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit. Our responsibility ceases on delivery to shipping agents.
5. If selection of varieties is left to us we will select according to our best judgment and long experience. Where varieties are specified we will substitute for such as we may not have, kinds equally good and ripening at the same season, unless otherwise ordered.
6. In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified or explained.

REMARKS.

This Catalogue has been prepared with great care. The selection of varieties embraces all the latest and most promising introductions, as well as the most popular and thoroughly proved older sorts. It will we think, form a most efficient and competent guide to the professional or the amateur, in the selection of the Choicest Fruits or Ornamentals, for the Garden, Orchard, Park or Lawn.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable, first, varieties true to name, second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants, and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting any thing of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries, with entire confidence to planters in all section of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruits, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals—accepting with pleasure every thing that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of the lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

For the encouragement and enlightenment of those who may contemplate planting extensively for profit, we shall at various points in this catalogue cite instances of successful culture that have come under our observation. At the outset however, we would impress upon all in the strongest manner the necessity of thorough preparation of the soil, natural or artificial drainage, and careful cultivation, as absolutely indispensable to the best success.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones, the roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live, they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

THE SOIL.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for Fall planting when it is better to defer top pruning until the following Spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery, after the earth has settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

MULCHING.

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay or loose chip dirt, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drouth and is a benefit at all times.

DAMAGED TREES.

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar and entirely bury in sand until frost is removed. If dried from long exposure bury in the ground or keep in water until the shrivelled appearance disappears.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of the severity of the climate, the stock may be *procured* in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring. To insure success you have only

to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, and with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulations necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure a more immediate effect. Young trees cost less at the nursery, also in freight, handling and planting; they can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds, or street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 " apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 "
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ "
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1745
15 " "	205	4 " "	2725
12 " "	300	3 " "	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of Plants or Trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



DWARF APPLE TREE.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense as in

a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks made by O. C. Chapin, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said that he considered the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, to be worth fully one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had experience of nearly half a century, and he says that he considers this a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value of fifty dollars per acre, which no doubt is quite within the mark.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the large supply, consumers are rapidly becoming more numerous; and, in addition to a wide home market, a vast European demand is springing up, tasking the skill of the raiser and shipper in placing the finest specimens, through careful growing, selection and packing, before the European purchaser. Vast canning establishments utilize the surplus crops, and an *immense* foreign market is likely to spring up in the future for the best fruit, dried by the best means, at moderate rates, requiring far less risk and expense in trans-Atlantic conveyance.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

DWARF APPLES.

Much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples in late years, with the most gratifying success. All sorts succeed equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doucin stock; the former producing a very small tree or shrub, the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching sometimes ten or twelve feet in height. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and wonderfully productive, are a great ornament and satisfaction to every planter. They should be planted from six to eight feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low, they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

RUSSIAN AND OTHER HARDY APPLES.

Great interest is now manifested in what is known as Russian and "Iron Clad Apples"—varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the extreme climate of the North and Northwest and yet possessing the merits in quality and size of the standard sorts of a more temperate region. So great has been the development in this direction, and so numerous and valuable have the kinds become that the complaint is no longer valid that good fruit cannot be produced in the far North and Northwest. We mention as among the best and most prominent sorts, Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky, Haas, Pewaukee, Wealthy, Walbridge, Alexander, Mann, McIntosh Red and Rubicon.

SUMMER.

American Summer Pearmain—Medium, oblong; striped and dotted with red, tender, juicy and rich; a slow grower; good bearer. September.

Astrachan Red—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

Benoni—Medium size, nearly round; deep red, with rich flavor. Trees vigorous and productive. August.

Carolina Red June (Red June)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree a good grower and an abundant bearer.

Early Harvest—Medium size, round, straw color; flesh white, tender, sub-acid and fine; tree moderately vigorous; productive. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; roundish, sometimes conical; handsomely striped with red; an excellent sub-acid Summer Apple; good grower and productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large, pale yellow, very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Keswick Codlin—Large, conical; tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, productive, and early in bearing. July to October.

Primate—Above medium, straw color, tinged with blush; tender, fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September. One of the very best apples grown.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Summer Queen—Medium to large, roundish; surface yellow, blotched and streaked with red; flesh yellow and tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. July and August.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, oblong, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August. New.

Williams' Favorite—Above medium size; oblong, deep red; mild and agreeable; tree a moderate grower and good bearer.

AUTUMN.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine; vigorous and productive, very desirable. September and October.

Colvert—A large, roundish striped apple, flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid, valuable for market. October and November.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Medium to large size; roundish; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, fine in all localities. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. November and December.

Fall Jemax—Large greenish yellow, with a faint blush, flesh yellow, juicy and crisp, sub-acid. November.

Fall Orange—Large size, nearly round; yellow, sometimes a little dull red; rather acid; excellent for cooking. A very early and abundant bearer.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high-flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and hardy; upright grower, with well formed heads; bears early and abundantly. Originated near St. Louis, Mo., and is very popular in the West and Northwest. September and November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Lowell or Orange—Large, roundish, slightly conical, green, becoming rich yellow, surface oily, flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent. Tree a good grower and bearer. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome, rapid-growing tree, with a fine spreading head, and bears large crops. September and October.

Munson Sweet—Large pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to January.

Pumpkin Sweet—(Lyman's)—Very large, roundish; skin smooth, pale green, becoming yellow next the sun; flesh white, sweet, rich and tender; valuable for baking. September to December.

Porter—Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid; flavor fine, fair and productive; deserves general cultivation. November.

Rambo—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive. October to December.

St. Lawrence—Large, yellowish, streaked and splashed with carmine. Flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September and October.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red. Quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.

WINTER.

American Golden Russet (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose)—Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; more resembles in texture a buttery pear than an apple. A thrifty, upright grower; good bearer. November to January.

Bailey Sweet—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich; sweet flavor. October.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—A large, handsome striped and of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Cooper's Market—Medium size; conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow; flesh white and tender, with a brisk; sub-acid flavor; hardy and productive. December to May.

Clermont—New, and said to resemble in appearance the Yellow Newtown Pippin. Fruit medium to large, somewhat irregular; skin smooth, except where russet prevails; rich orange yellow when ripe; flesh firm till fully ripe; rich yellow, fine grained, mild sub-acid; rich and very good; best for eating in February and March.

English Russet—Fruit medium size, very regular; slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor. January to May.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large, dull, red apple, of good quality; tree vigorous and productive. November to February.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size, yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.

Golden Pippin (of Westchester Co.)—Form somewhat variable; skin golden yellow; flesh yellow, tender and juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; productive. November to February.

Green Sweet—Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; tree a good and upright grower; one of the best Winter sweet apples. December to April.

Jonathan—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

King (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

Monmouth Pippin (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Keeps well till March or April.

Newtown Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality. Tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and highly delicious flavor; requires manure for the best fruit; fine keeper. December to May.

Northern Spy—Large roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January, and keeps till June. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown flavor. Tree erect and fine bearer. November to March.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, waved; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length, with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June. New.

Pomme Grise—A rather small and beautiful gray russet apple, with a slight blush next the sun; flesh tender and high flavored. December to April.

Rawle's Janet (Never fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red, crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Moderate grower. November to February.

Red Canada—(Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious. Tree thrifty, but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. At the North, December to April.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Seek-no-Further, (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russetted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.

Smith's Cider—A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor. December to March.

Spitzenburg, Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high-flavored. Tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Swaar—Large, pale lemon-yellow, with dark dots; tender, with a mild, rich, agreeable flavor. Moderate grower and bearer; one of the best. November to May.

Tallman Sweeting—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red, firm, rich, and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Vandevere—Medium, yellow ground; flesh light yellow, rich, sub-acid flavor; good grower and early bearer. December to February.

Wagner—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Western Beauty—Tree a vigorous grower, forming a large spreading head; fruit roundish, oblate, conical; greenish yellow, nearly covered with pale dull red; striped with darker shade; flesh greenish white, not firm, tender, mild sub-acid, good. November to February.

Willow Twig—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough. A vigorous, early bearer, and considered valuable in the South and West where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper till April or May.

Winesap—Medium, dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, yellow, with red blush; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; in use all winter. Moderate grower and bearer.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF HARDY APPLES.

Alexander (Emperor)—Large, deep red or crimson ; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Aucubafolia—A new Apple of the Russian class. Tree very hardy, an early and abundant bearer, with distinctly variegated leaves, very ornamental. Fruit good size, roundish ; slightly conical ; striped, with the sunny side, nearly covered with red ; flesh fine, brisk, sub-acid ; very promising. November and December.

Bethel—Origin, Bethel, Vermont. Esteemed for the hardiness of the tree, and good quality of the fruit ; fruit good size, roundish, oblong ; yellow, ground striped with beautiful red, and dotted with fine red and white spots ; very best quality, and valuable for the north. New. December to February.

Bottle Greening—Resembling Rhode Island Greening ; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical, yellow, striped with crimson ; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid ; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Mann—New. Tree a hardy and upright grower, forming a round head ; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate ; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed ; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid ; good to very good. Will keep as long as Roxbury Russet.

McIntosh Red—Originated in Ontario some twenty years since, but not widely known. Tree very hardy, long lived, vigorous, good annual bearer of fair handsome fruit of excellent quality, for home or market use. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate, skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very promising. November to February.

Nodhead—(Jewett's Fine Red)—A native of New Hampshire. Tree very hardy and much prized in Northern New England. Fruit medium, greenish white, striped crimson. Flesh tender, juicy, very pleasant ; almost white. November to February.

Peach, (Irish Peach)—Medium size, round or a little flattened ; yellowish green ; streaked with brownish red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy ; highly prized in extreme North. September.

Plumb's Cider—Tree vigorous, round headed, early bearer and very productive ; fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical ; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red ; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. September to January.

Rubicon—A new apple, said to be very hardy and valuable for the north. Fruit roundish above medium in size ; yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red ; flesh yellowish and firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid ; very good. Late winter.

Smokehouse—Large yellow, shaded with bright red ; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored. October to November.

Stark—Grown in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish ; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface and thickly sprinkled with light and brown dots. Flesh yellowish moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Stump—A well-tried apple, but recently introduced to the public. Of good size ; roundish, conical. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid. Greenish yellow shaded with red. Beautifully fair, and has commanded the very highest prices wherever shown. October to December.

Summer Pippin—Medium to large ; pale yellow, tinged with blush and sprinkled with greyish dots ; flesh white, tender, sub-acid. August to September.

Utter's Large Red—Large and handsome, very uniform in size ; a profuse bearer, quality good. One of the most hardy sorts. Early winter.

Walbridge—A new early variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red ; quality good, tree a vigorous grower and productive. March to June.

Wealthy—A new variety from Minnesota, healthy, hardy, vigorous, and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid, very good. December to February.

CRAB APPLES.

In the northern portion of the United States and Canada the feeling has prevailed until recently, that nothing in the shape of fruit could be grown that was worth having.

The introduction of improved varieties of Crabs and a few Russian Apples, has demonstrated the fallacy of such ideas. It has been abundantly shown that the improved varieties are equally hardy with the native Crabs, which are to be found in almost every county in the United States.

They are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing very early—frequently in two years from bud—bearing every year, and the fruit meeting with ready sale. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture, and their delicious flavor.

They combine two qualities which have never before been met with together, viz: Extreme hardiness, (being able to resist severe cold as well as the forest trees,) and fruit of such superior quality that even in the markets of the large cities, where fruits of all kinds are in abundance, they sell at high prices, with a brisk demand.

The cost of an orchard of sufficient size to supply the wants of a family, is often exceeded by the amount spent annually to obtain a supply of fruit for home consumption. The early age at which they bear good crops, enables them to repay their whole cost before standard trees begin to bear.

There are several points to which we wish to call particular attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits for general cultivation.

1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.

2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.

3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.

4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.

5th. They are unequaled for cider or vinegar.

6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.

7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on; saving a great amount of trouble.

8th. The size of the fruit varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

Gen'l Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced.

Hesper Rose—A very fine grower; a good bearer. Fruit a little smaller than General Grant; equally good. Season November to January.

Hews Virginia Crab—Rather small, round; dull red and dotted with white; acid somewhat astringent; esteemed for cider.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Large Red Siberian Crab—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

Lady Elgin—A new and promising little apple; fruit small, fair and handsome; a very tender delightful fruit to eat out of hand. Ripe in October.

Marengo—Fruit large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh white and juicy; when ripe, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large; bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

Orion—A new and very desirable Crab.

Orange—Tree moderate grower, annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. October to December.

Quaker Beauty—A hardy, strong-growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

Queen's Choice—Fruit as large as Transcendent, but a little more elongated; bright yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek; grows in large clusters; flesh fine grained, juicy and good. An early and abundant bearer. October.

Soulard—The largest of this class of apples; very valuable as a cooking apple; sour and astringent as an eating apple, but has, when cooked, a fine quince-like flavor; color green, becoming yellow in the spring; keeps well until July. Tree rather a slow grower, but very productive.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is, perhaps, the most valuable variety of Crab Apple grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Van Wyck Sweet—An exceedingly valuable variety. Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; very sweet and tender; core small.

Waxen—A new Crab of promising character.

Yellow Siberian Crab—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

PEARs.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one of ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

JOHN GORDON, of Brighton, near Boston, sold Bartlett Pears raised with the highest cultivation, with skillful management in preparing for market, for \$10 per bushel, while good ones with more common care brought only \$3 per bushel. At the present time the demand is for choice fruit—inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, there will always come a satisfactory profit.

Mr. Sylvanus Ford, Genesee Co., said at meeting of Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, Winter of 1880, that twelve years since he bought 500 trees of Duchesse, and Louise Bonne, and planted in rich ground, part of it an old barnyard; cultivated the ground in hood crops each year, and the trees grew vigorously till they came into bearing. There was about an acre, and the first year they bore thirty barrels; next, seventy-four barrels; next, one hundred barrels; next, one hundred and twenty barrels, and they netted a little over \$600.

Mr. Rumsey, at a meeting of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, Winter of 1880, said a man in Genesee Co. had an orchard eighteen years old that yielded at the rate of \$1,200 per acre.

Mr. A. J. Rumsey, said he had tried growing fruit and grading it, and found that it paid. Had been able to sell pears at \$6.00 per barrel when ordinary price was but \$3.00.

T. R. Austin, near Boston, (says Col. Wilder,) set out 500 Dwarf Pears about twelve years since. They commenced bearing in about three years, and have borne regular and abundant crops ever since. An account was kept of the sales from them for the past six years, which amounted to \$3,498. They occupy about an acre.

Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, have a plantation of Dwarf Pears, which gave the fourth year \$500 per acre, and about the same the sixth year.

W. P. Townsend, of Lockport, had about an acre of Dwarf Pears of different sorts that bore the fifth year from the bud, forty-one barrels, selling at \$10 per barrel, or \$410 for the acre.

T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., has large plantations of Dwarfs about 12 years old; they are ten feet apart, cultivated, and the soil kept perfectly clean by two horses walking abreast, at less cost than a corn crop requires. They have yielded from half a bushel to a bushel per tree, and have sold for \$7 to \$14 per barrel, which is at the rate of \$1,000 and upwards per acre.

A Geneva fruit buyer paid \$90 for the fruit of three-year trees, and picked and marketed the fruit himself. The trees stood on the farm owned by James O. Sheldon.

At a meeting of the Geneva Horticultural Society, on the subject of profit Mr. Graves said that Mr. John Morse, of Cayuga, had been planting pear trees for twenty-five years, regarding it more profitable than any other fruit or farm crop.

In all these cases the best cultivation was given to the Dwarfs, in connection with the yearly application of good stable manure. It may be laid down as an unalterable rule that Dwarf Pears cannot live, much less flourish, unless a complete system of broadcast cultivation is given. Digging small circles around the foot of each tree is wholly insufficient. The roots of thrifty trees soon spread over the whole surface, and the whole surface must, therefore, be kept clean and mellow.

We have found that we can rely upon a crop of pears even when apples fail and the demand for fruit constantly increases. It succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a Standard tree; and on the French or Angers Quince, a Dwarf, the former being best adapted to large, permanent orchards; the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room

until fully matured. Winter pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D and S" appended to the descriptions of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard" or both. Those designated as "slow growers" are usually smaller trees.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. D. & S.

Bloodgood—Medium; yellow, touched with russet; rich and delicious; fair grower; first quality. August. D. & S.

Beurre Assomption—This is an early French variety; fruit large and tree productive. Ripens in July and August. D. & S.

Beurre Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; hardy, a free grower, very productive. August. D. & S.

Brandywine—Above medium; yellowish green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of August. D. & S.

Brockworth Park, or Bonny d'Ezee—A new, large and beautiful pear; juicy, melting and excellent. September. D. & S.

Chambers' (Early Harvest of Kentucky)—Originated in Maryland and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the best and most *profitable* market pear of its season. Tree moderate grower and hardy; fruit medium to large; rich, golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. Ripens immediately after Doyenne d'Ete. D. and S.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russety specks, vinous; melting and rich. Last of August. D. and S.

Dearborn's Seedling—Nearly medium size; light yellow, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting and fine; an abundant bearer. August. D. and S.

Doyenne d'Ete—Scarcely medium size; yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early; fine on quince. First of August. D. and S.

Kingsessing—Large, greenish yellow; flesh juicy, buttery, with a rich perfumed flavor. September. D. and S.

Madeleine—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. August. D. and S.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. August.

Osband's Summer—Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent, a fair grower and productive. August. D. and S.

Rostiezer—Medium, yellowish green, with a brown cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and excellent. Vigorous. September. D. and S.

Souvenir du Congress—Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree. Commences to ripen first part of September, lasting about a month. D. and S.

Tyson—Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. Tree erect and vigorous. September. D. and S.

AUTUMN.

Buffum—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower. D. and S.

Beurre Clairgeau—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, render this a valuable sort. October and November. D. and S.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

Beurre Bosc—A large, fine pear, russety yellow, slight brownish red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed. Tree fine grower and productive. September or first of October. S.

Beurre Diel—Large, dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a strong rapid grower. October to December. D. and S.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. October to January. D. and S.

Beurre Superfin—Medium, pale green; melting, juicy and good; very productive. October. D. and S.

Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Automme)—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; good grower and productive. One of the best Autumn pears. September and October.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. October to November.

Doyenne Boussock—Large, lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October. S.

Doyenne White (Virgalieu)—Medium, pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. October and November. D. and S.

Doyenne du Comice—Large, yellow, with crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious. Tree a moderate grower and productive. October and November.

Dr. Reeder—Fruit medium; skin yellow, covered with russet; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, with musky perfume; tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. Very good. November. S.

Edmunds—Large, bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet perfumed, rich and delicious; fully equal, and thought by some superior to the Bartlett, without its musky flavor. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Middle of September to middle of October. D. and S.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. September and October. D. and S.

Goodale—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy, vigorous, and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. October.

Howell—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October. D. and S.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October. D. and S.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November. D. and S.

President—Raised by Dr. Shurtliff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in November.

Rutter—Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Very good. October to November.

Sheldon—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October. S.

Seckel—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. September and October.

Urbaniste—Large; pale yellow, finely russeted; melting and delicious. Best on pear. October and November.

WINTER.

Beurre Baster—Large, yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears, keeps all Winter. Best on quince. D.

Dana's Hovey—Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich aromatic flavor; too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable. November and December. S.

Duchess de Bordeaux—Large size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. New. S.

Glout Morceau—Large, sweet, melting, juicy and buttery; one of the best early winter pears; vigorous and productive. D.

Josephine de Malines—Medium, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive; a poor grower. December to March. D.

Lawrence—Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor; unsurpassed among the early winter Pears; succeeds well on the Quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December. S.

Mt. Vernon—Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; tree good grower and early bearer. December. A very good late pear.

President Drouard—A very good looking and large winter pear, ripening from March to May; with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. The tree grows vigorously; succeeds well as a dwarf.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January. D. & S.

Winter Nelis—Medium size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggling, slender grower, but very productive. December. S.

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PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

Mr. Reynolds, of Peach Orchard, N. Y., on Seneca Lake, realized \$3,000 from ten acres of Peaches.

Mr. Arnold, of Starkey, N. Y., bought, a fruit farm of fifty acres, about one-half in peaches, and the balance in apples, cherries, grapes and berries. Price paid for farm \$1,000. In the Fall of the same year he sold peaches to the amount of \$5,000, the buyer doing his own packing and marketing. He also received over \$1,000 from the other fruits, thus realizing more than half the purchase money of the farm during the first six months.

S. B. Marshall, of Cleveland, Ohio, points out a peach orchard of about ten acres, purchased for \$7,000, which has yielded its owner \$6,000 the first season after the purchase.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

Alexander Early—This is a new Peach from Illinois, described as being from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor; free-stone.

Amsden—New; very early; claimed to be three weeks before the Hale's Early, and ten days before the Early Beatrice. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and very productive; and the fruit has remarkable keeping and carrying qualities. Fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor.

Cooledge's Favorite—Large, white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. Last of August.

Crawford's Early Melocoton—(Early Crawford)—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Tree very vigorous, wonderfully productive, and hardy. Last of August.

Crawford's Late Melocoton—(Late Crawford)—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek, flesh yellow. Tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Early Beatrice—A most promising new variety, of fair size, handsome appearance, and very good quality. Color white, beautifully marbled with bright red; has ripened fully two weeks before the Hale's Early, and is remarkably free from rot. Many hundred bushels of this variety have been sold at very high prices in New York and Philadelphia markets, fully establishing its character as a most valuable market fruit.

Early Canada—This wonderful early Peach is a native of Jordon, Province of Ontario, Canada; a chance seedling, brought out by the late A. H. High. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over 7 inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach.

Early Louise—Larger than Early Beatrice; a few days later, but of higher quality; good medium size; flesh melting, juicy and excellent; but little if any less valuable than the former. New.

Early Rivers—Another new variety, large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens close after the Louise, and one or two weeks earlier than Hale's.

Early York, (Serrate Early York, Early Purple)—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome. The originator says he has sold the fruit readily at \$12 per dozen peaches. New.

George IV—Large, white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Golden Dwarf, (Van Buren's)—Medium, golden yellow, with a mottled red cheek; juicy and luscious. This is one of the most interesting trees with which we are acquainted, being highly ornamental, as well as useful for its heavy crops of delicious fruit. Trees readily protected in winter. Height of tree at maturity, six to eight feet.

Honest John—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Hale's Early—A vigorous, healthy tree, an early and abundant bearer, ripening its fruit a week or ten days earlier than any of the old varieties. Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red, on the sunny side, flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored.

Hill's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer, highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of September.

Jacques' Rareripe—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Large Early York—Large, white, with a red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich, and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.

May's Choice—New; a large and beautiful Yellow Peach of the highest quality, ripening immediately after the Early Crawford; in size and form closely resembling that variety, but superior to it in richness of color and high vinous flavor; tree a good bearer; very desirable.

Morris White—Medium, straw color, tinged with red; juicy, and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free—Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Richmond—New; large, globular, skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, pink at the stone, very juicy, fine flavor, resembling the Early Crawford in quality, but less acid and superior; ripens a few days later than the Early Crawford; strong grower and hardy.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, promising highly as a late showy market sort.

Steadley—Large, round, of a greenish white color, flesh white to the stone, and of a delicious flavor; freestone; very hardy. Early in October.

Susquehanna—One of the handsomest peaches, large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good; origin Pennsylvania. End of September.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Wager—Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side. Ripens last of August; juicy and of fine flavor. Origin Miller's Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.



ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES

FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PLANTING.

Amelia—From South Carolina; very large and beautiful, white, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, vinous; one of the best peaches for home consumption, but too tender for long transportation; free stone. Last of July.

Barnard's Yellow Rareripe—Medium to large, yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of September.

Briggs' May—Above medium; very highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of very good quality; adheres somewhat to the stone. Maturity June 1st; of very firm texture, and proves well as a shipping peach; tree very prolific.

Chinese Cling—Fruit large; roundish oval; skin transparent cream-color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Columbia—Very large; skin downy, dingy yellow, and striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting, and exceedingly rich. Ripe about July 20th, and continues for a month; a popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.

Grand Admirable Cling—Full medium size; skin white, nearly covered with red; a very handsome and excellent Peach, and a good bearer. First of August.

La Grange—Large; greenish white; slightly reddened in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy, sweet and rich, the lateness and color of this peach makes it a desirable sort for canning or preserving; freestone. Middle of September.

Lady Parham—Of Southern origin; fruit of medium size; skin greenish white, with sometimes a blush cheek; flesh white, juicy, vinous and highly flavored; a first rate variety; freestone. Last of September.

Large Red Rareriipe—A most excellent peach, ripening early in August; fruit large; skin greenish white, dotted, and with a beautiful rich red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor.

Late Rareriipe—Large; pale greenish yellow, marbled and covered with reddish spots; cheek dull, deep red, mottled with fawn colored specks; flesh white, but red at the stone, very juicy, melting, and of rich, high flavor; very productive. Early in September.

Mountain Rose—A new early sort, ripening soon after Troth's Early, and said to excel that popular variety in size and quality, and if it sustains its reputation, will take its place among the most valuable sorts.

Moore's Favorite—Resembles Oldmixon Freestone, and some think it identical with that very popular sort, while others claim that it is a distinct variety.

Mary's Favorite—Large; skin white, sometimes a purple cheek on exposed side; flesh white to the stone; juicy, sweet and rich; an excellent sort for canning. Last of August.

Picquet's Late—A Georgia variety of large size; yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, of the highest flavor; freestone; a valuable acquisition. Ripens in September.

President—Large; skin pale yellowish green, with a red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and high flavored. Middle of August.

Raymond Cling—Large; greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet and very good; well deserving a place in the orchard. Middle of September.

Reeves' Favorite—Large; oblong, skin deep yellow with orange cheek; flesh juicy, and buttery, very sweet, good; freestone. Ripens July 15th.

Scott's Nonpareil—A fine, large, yellow peach, from New Jersey. A good market variety. Middle of September.

Sturtevant—Originated near Cleveland, one of the best yellow fleshed peaches; skin downy, rich yellow, covered nearly with dark rich red in the sun; flesh yellow, red at the stone; freestone. Last of August to the first of September.

Troth's Early—A very early and excellent peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Middle of July.

Ward's Late Free—Medium to large; yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white, juicy and good; valuable for late preserving. Tree vigorous. First of October.





PLUM TREE IN BEARING.

PLUMS.

The Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb, sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

The Plum, as all are aware, is wonderfully productive, producing heavy crops for a long series of years, with scarcely an exception. No fruit with which we are acquainted seems more promising than this fruit. The superior excellence of the fruit causes it to be in great demand, and brings readily in market from \$3 to \$4 per bushel. Single trees often yield over \$10 worth of fruit. An acre of plums would produce, without doubt, 150 to 200 bushels on the average. We most confidently recommend it for extensive planting.

Bleecker's Gage—Above medium, yellow; juicy and rich; fair grower and productive. Last of August.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best late plums. Last of September.

Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Last of September.

Denniston's Superb—Medium size, round, dotted with purple; handsome, quality good. Tree a good grower and bearer. Last of August.

Duane's Purple—Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well.

Fellenberg (Italian Prune)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

Green Gage—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

General Hand—Very large, oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September.

Geuii—Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green; coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson river. First to middle September.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Imperial Gage (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage). Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Jefferson—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

Lombard—(Bleecker's Scarlet).—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular of the West.

Lawrence's Favorite—Large, yellowish green; remarkably juicy and melting; one of the best. Thrifty and productive. Middle of August.

Magnum Bonum, Red—(Egg.)—Large red; firm flesh; sub-acid. First of September.

McLaughlin—Large, yellow, firm; juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.

Miner—(Townsend).—An improved variety of the Chickasaw; originated in Lancaster, Pa. Medium size, oblong, pointed at apex; skin dark; purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous, adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the West. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. Early in October.

Monroe—Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

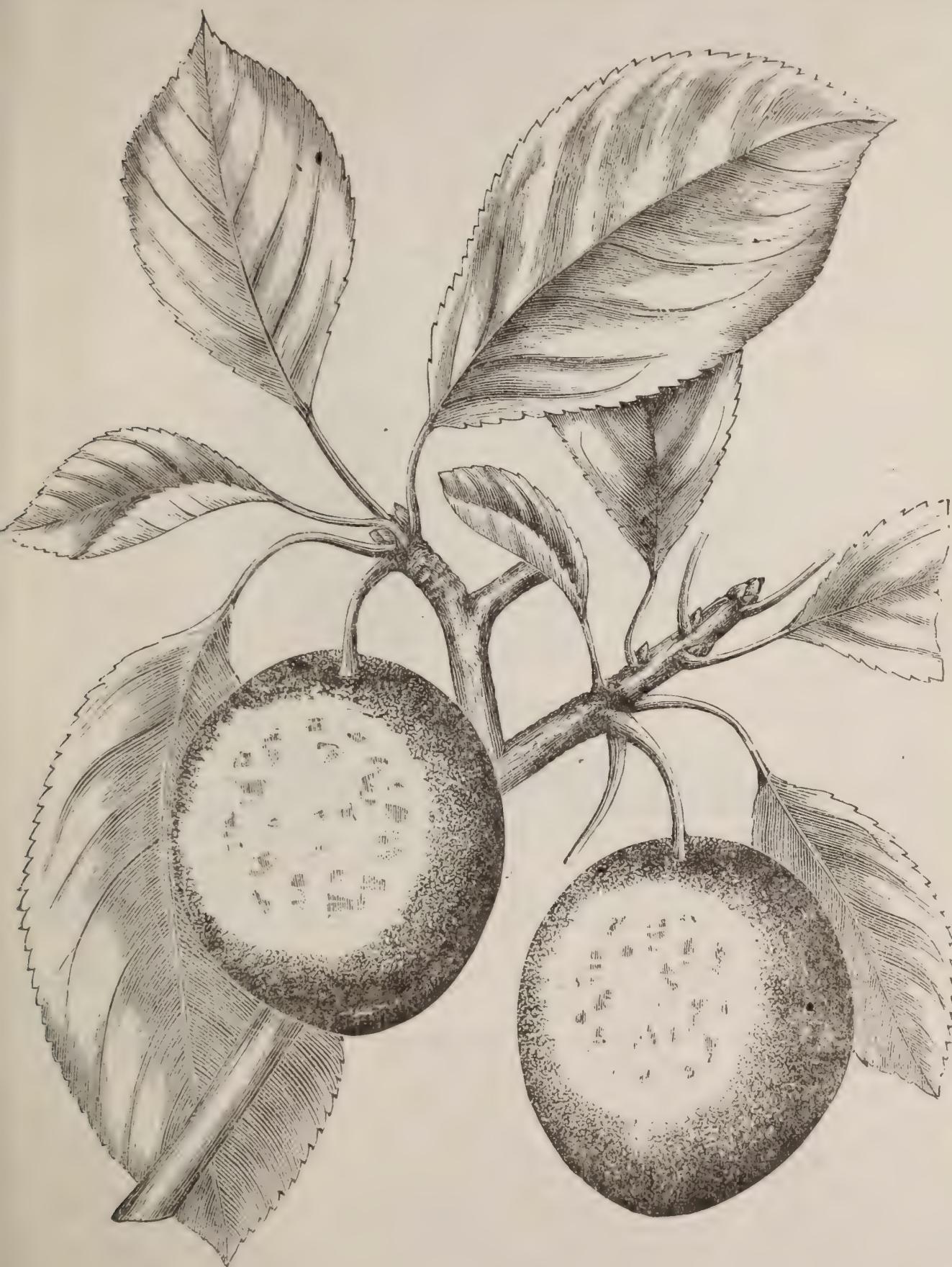
Peach—Very large and handsome, dull red; good, very productive. Last of August.

Pond Seedling—A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September..

Purple Egg—(Hudson River Purple Egg)— Highly esteemed by growers along the Hudson River; described as one of the richest and finest flavored Plums we have; stone free; good size, resembles the German Prune—a little larger, with a nice bloom; good bearer and brings good price in market; tree vigorous grower and bears young. September and October.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval, deep purple; a little coarse; sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent. Adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower, and productive. Valuable for market. October.

Smith's Orleans—Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor. productive. September.



WEAVER PLUM.

Shropshire Damson—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio, as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy, and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive, ripening at the same time.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large; nearly round; pale yellow marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; tree a good grower and bearer. Last of September.

Rivers' Blue Prolific—An amazingly prolific Plum of English origin, described as below, medium size, oval slightly narrowed at stock; skin dark purple, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh dull greenish yellow, juicy, with agreeable flavor; a good culinary plum, ripening middle of August; tree very hardy and a great bearer.

Weaver—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. Ripens in August.

Washington—Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm; very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive. Last of August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium; purple with a blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Yellow Egg, or Yellow Magnum Bonum—Very large; egg-shaped, excellent for cooking; good grower and productive. Last of August.

DWARF PLUMS (Dwarf Cherry)—(*Prunus Pumila.*)

Utah Hybrid Cherry (Black.)—This is an improved variety of the Dwarf or Mountain Cherry of Utah. The fruit is about one inch in diameter, nearly round; color dark purple, with a delicate bloom, juicy, pleasant and sweet; slightly astringent if the skin is pressed too closely. The bush is very dwarfish, but vigorous and very prolific. This fruit has the merit of being something entirely distinct from anything cultivated in the way of fruits heretofore. The fruit is exceedingly beautiful; the tree is hardy enough to withstand the severest winters, and begins to bear the first year after planting.

Utah Hybrid Cherry (Red.)—This is a dwarf variety, evidently belonging to the Chickasaw class, and while it has some merit as a novelty, it is not nearly equal to the above.

C H E R R I E S .

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. Many varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit, are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees.

By a proper selection of varieties, they may be profitably grown for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

Arthur Clow, of Athens, Green county, N. Y., sold in the year 1870, from two cherry trees, the sum of \$73.62, being 417 pounds.

We now employ the Mahaleb stock extensively, as we find the trees on it more hardy in many cases, and it is adapted to a greater variety of soils.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Eagle—Large black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; strong grower; productive. Last of June.

Cleveland (Dr. Kirtland)—Large size; yellowish, covered with bright red; quality excellent, strong grower and productive. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.



DWARF CHERRY TREE.

Early Purple Guigne (Early Purple)—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. First to middle of June.

Elton—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

Elkhorn (Tradescant's Black Heart)—A fine, large black cherry, of good quality; tree vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

Gov. Wood—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries, very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree a healthy, vigorous grower, and a great bearer. Last of June.

Great Bigarreau—Large size; very dark red; half tender, sweet and excellent, good grower and very productive. First of July.

Knight's Early Black—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; good grower and productive. Middle to last of June.

Luelling—A promising new variety from Portland, Oregon; said to be the largest Cherry known; of very dark color and finest quality; flesh solid and firm, and adapted to long transportation.

Mammoth (Dr. Kirtland)—Very large; clear yellow, with some red in the sun; sweet and delicious; tree a strong grower.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good grower and bearer. Last of June.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part, round shaped; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habits than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreaus, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown with advantage.

Belle de Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

Belle Magnifique—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens last of July.

Empress Eugenie—Fruit large, dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. Ripe about July 1st.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

Late Kentish—Fruit medium; round; deep red when ripe; very juicy, highly acid; one of the best for culinary purposes.

Large Montmorency—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

Louis Phillippe—Tree vigorous and very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly, mild acid; good to best. Middle July.

Leib—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.

May Duke—Large, dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Olivet—A new variety of French origin. Large globular; very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. Ripens middle of June and continues till July.

Reine Hortense—Very fine; large, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive.



NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Ripens in August.

Early Violet—Medium sized; yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red; juicy, rich and high flavored. Last of August.

Elruge—Medium size; pale green, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green; very juicy and rich. First of September.

Red Roman—Large size; greenish yellow, with a dark, dull red cheek; flesh yellowish, fine and rich; fine grower and productive. First of September.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops, ripens in July and August.

Breda—Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden—(Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

QUINCES.

The Quince is, of late, attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Angers—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer.

Champion—A new variety, originated in Connecticut, where it is exciting marked attention. The tree is described as a strong grower, a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and said to be as productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year.

We are giving our attention to the growing of vines of all the valuable hardy varieties. Those who have been disappointed by the late and imperfect ripening of the Isabella and Catawba, can now obtain Grapes that are better in quality, and far earlier in ripening than they.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted six feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a grape vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish; permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following Spring, allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the Fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the Fall pruning, it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the Winter. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the Spring.

While some of the older varieties—Concord, Delaware, Iona, Rogers' 4, 15, 19, etc., are worthy of general cultivation, and necessary in a complete assortment, we believe some of the newer grapes are destined to supply wants which are not satisfied by the established sorts.

Grapes may be kept through the Winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature; or they may be spread out to dry for two days, and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

Amber Queen—Is very early, hardy, and a strong grower; leaf strong and thick, somewhat downy on underside; fruit always eatable in August—amber color, but growing darker and richer to the 15th of September, when, by its heavy bloom, it becomes a purple grape. Tender to the center and small seeds. Bunch large and shouldered like the Hamburg; berry large, frequently oblong, holds persistently to the bunch and cannot be pulled off without breaking the skin, and with proper care will keep all Winter. It is a scientific hybrid, between the Marion, a wild frost grape, and the Black Hamburg.

August Giant—A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion, a native frost grape. Bunches very large: with rather long and very strong stem; when shouldered, the shoulders are always short and very double. Berries very large, somewhat oblong, often measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Placed in a basket beside Black Hamburg, the August Giant can hardly be distinguished from it. Fruit, when well grown, has a decided Hamburg flavor; quite tender to the center, very rich and fine. Leaf strong and thick, and vine an enormous grower and bearer. Fruit always ripe in August. Stock owned entirely by us.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction as far as tried. Bunches large; berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware, and being most vigorous and hardy, it promises to become fully as popular.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; ripens with Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature perfectly in Western New York.

Champion (Talman)—This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor. Black.

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy; vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; early.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy, and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous; very hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Diana—Bunches a little above medium size, compact; berries large; light red, very juicy and sweet, with distinct, spicy, refreshing flavor; vine a vigorous grower, and bears well; ripens a little before the Isabella.

Duchess—The new seedling grape Duchess originated with A. J. Caywood, in Ulster Co. N. Y. Bunch medium to large (often 8 inches long), shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware.

Early Dawn—This is a seedling from Muscat Hamburg, and Isabella. It was grown by Dr. W. A. M. Culbert, of Newburgh, N. Y., and first fruited in 1869; since then it has been carefully watched, and every year has only established more firmly its extreme earliness and superior quality. The fruit was exhibited in competition with several of the very early sorts, August 29, 1877, when competent judges, of whom the well-known Charles Downing was one, awarded the premium to the Early Dawn, as being nearest ripe and most suitable for the table. The vine is perfectly hardy, and as far as tested, entirely free from disease. Ripens from the 20th to last of August.

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong healthy grower. White. Bunch and berries medium size, very compact and very productive, often growing four or five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba. Vine hardy; valuable for both table and wine.

Eumelan—A native black grape. Bunches above medium, very handsome double shouldered, and moderately compact; berries round or slightly oval; in size medium; in color black. Its flesh is tender to the very center; its flavor rich, vinous and sprightly.

Hartford Prolific—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens four or five days before Concord; valuable for its hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity.

Iona (Dr. Grant)—Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose; berries medium, of a fine, clear wine color; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, with a brisk, sweet, vinous flavor. Ripens about a week after the Delaware.

Isabella (Dr. Grant)—Bunches medium to large, shouldered and compact; berries large, oval; skin thin, black; flesh tender, sweet and rich; season early; generally worthless.

Ives—Probably a seedling of the Isabella; hardy and productive, but with a tough, acid center.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous; very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval, light red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market.

Lady—A seedling of the Concord, introduced by G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Entirely hardy, and does not mildew. Of medium size; white and very good flavor; very early.

Prentiss—A seedling of the Isabella; bunch large, not often shouldered; compact; berry medium to large; yellowish green, sometimes with rosy tint on side next the sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant, musky aroma; vine a vigorous grower, with thick, heavy foliage, and very productive. Quality the very best, resembling Rebecca. An excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord. One of the most promising new sorts.

Lady Washington (Ricketts)—A new grape; a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; quality best; bunches very large, often weighing a pound. Vine strong; grows very hardy, and has so far resisted the attacks of insect enemies without harm. Very highly commended by leading pomologists.

Mary—Supposed to be a seedling of Catawba. Ripens about the same time as Salem, and of equally good quality, and has not as much pulp; is sweet and delicious. Bunch medium size and moderately compact; berry, dark red in color and hangs long on the stem. Remarkable for its keeping qualities. Fruit can be kept in perfect condition until May.

Martha—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness. Bunch of good size, and berry large; of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with Concord.

Moore's Early—A new hardy grape; a seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. This grape has taken the first prize at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society each year since 1872, when first exhibited, and the \$60 prize of same society for the best new seedling in Fall, 1877. Promises to be a valuable acquisition. Bunch large. Berries very large; black.

Pocklington—Is a seedling from Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; *quality, when fully ripe, much superior to the Concord.* Ripens with the Concord. It will prove the white grape for the million, both for market and for home use.

Rebecca—A fine and delicious white grape; berry and bunch medium size; vine a slow, slender grower and abundant bearer; not quite hardy. Ripens almost as soon as the Delaware.

Senasqua—Vine vigorous and hardy: bunch large, often shouldered, compact; berry large, round; skin deep black, with blue bloom; flesh firm, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens about with Concord.

Walter—Vine a free grower, leaves very large and thick; an over abundant bearer; clusters very much larger than Delaware; berry nearly round, nearly as large as Catawba; of a deeper red than Delaware. Mildews badly; does not ripen; generally worthless.

Worden—This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored, and to ripen several days earlier.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS.

Agawam (No. 15)—Red, large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his strictly Red Hybrids.

Goethe (No. 1.)—A fine light colored variety, tinged and nearly covered with red when fully ripe. It has more the flavor of its foreign parent than any of the others, being tender to the center. Bunch and berry large. Ripens with Catawba.

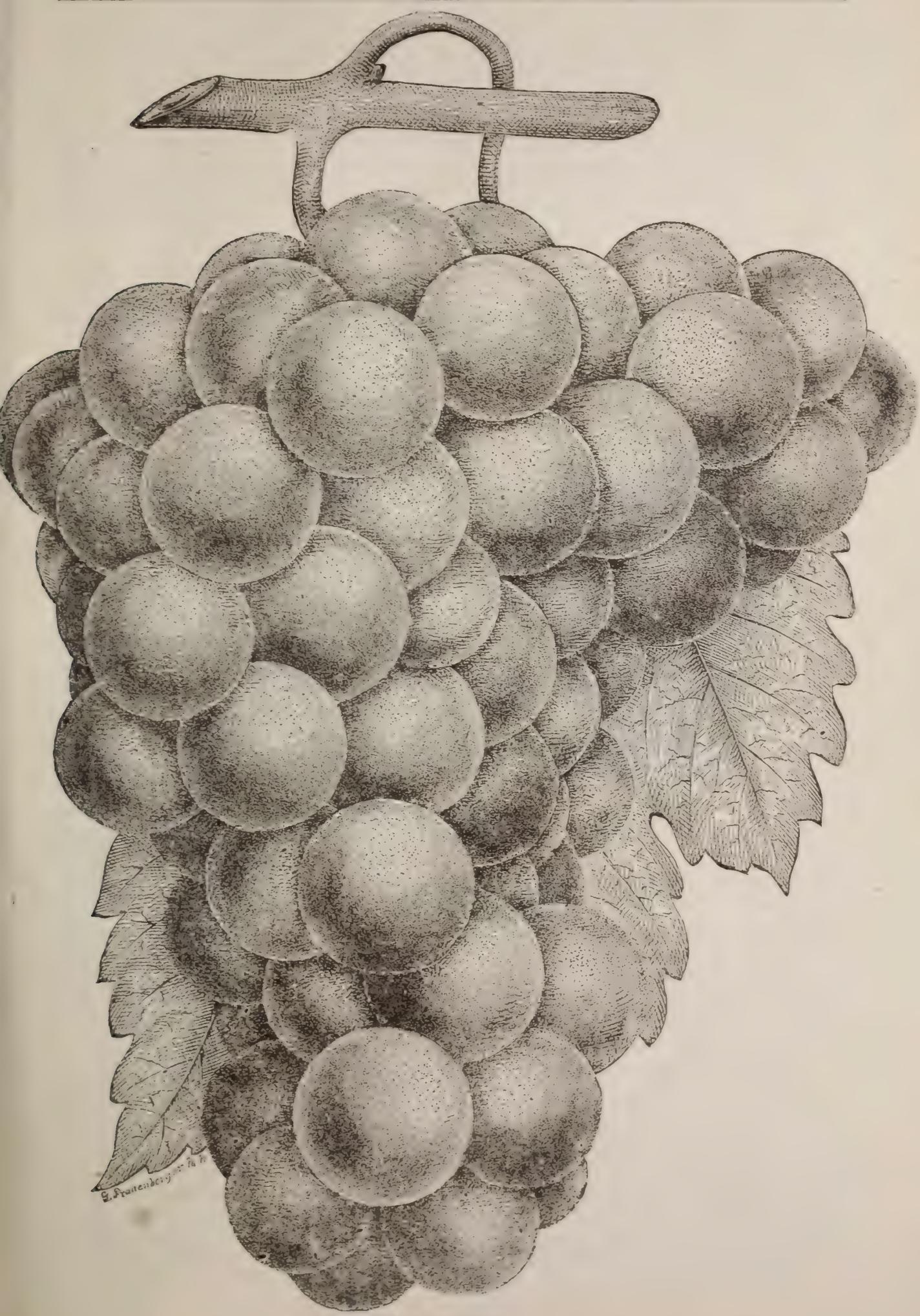
Lindley (No. 9.)—Resembles No. 3 in appearance, but distinct in flavor.

Massasoit (No. 3.)—Large, red, resembles Diana in quality; a little native flavor, tender, sweet and good. Said to be the earliest of these Hybrids, and by some highly esteemed.

Merrimack (No. 19.)—Very large, and earlier than the Diana; very strongly resembles No. 4. Bunches and berries large, compact; a very strong grower.

Salem (No. 22.)—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

Wilder (No. 4.)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large, flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center, sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than the Isabella.



POCKLINGTON.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES.



GLENDALE.

First of the Small Fruits, in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. On a sandy and gravelly loam, the well-known author of the "Fruit Garden," Mr. P. Barry, of Rochester, planted Wilson's Albany, and picked at the rate of almost 300 bushels per acre, averaging about one thousand dollars. This is enormous, but shows what can be done under favorable circumstances.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture; and 15 inches each

way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover crown early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

Captain Jack—A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive. Berries large, handsome and solid.

Cumberland Triumph—A magnificent variety, berries immense; fine perfect form, and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and productive.

Crescent Seedling—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. Has been shipped 200 miles without changing color. It is astonishing in its productiveness, yielding, it is claimed, ten thousand quarts to the acre. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

Col. Cheney—A new variety of large size, which promises well.

Charles Downing—Large, conical, crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive.

Forest Rose—A variety of great excellence, of large size and handsome. A very luscious berry, somewhat resembling the Jucunda in color and texture. Plants very vigorous and productive.

Great American—The largest variety cultivated. Fruit sometimes 9 inches in circumference. Originated by Mr. E. W. Durand, who claims that his son picked 22 quarts in 20 minutes. A vigorous grower; flesh firm; flavor fine. Productive.

Jucunda—Large, glossy, scarlet, juicy, fine flavor; late.

Kentucky—A native of Kentucky; very large, bright scarlet, sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm; a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.

Napoleon III—Round, scarlet, white fleshed; fine, spirited flavor.

President Wilder—Large, conical, scarlet, sweet, fine flavor, good bearer. A cross between Hovey's Seedling and La Constante.

Triomphe de Gand—Large, conical, often coxcombed; polished sweet and fine flavored. Does best on heavy soils. Most popular foreign variety.

The Sharpless—This is one of the very best new varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor; good bearer; bright color. Specimens exhibited weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and measured seven inches in circumference. Has been thoroughly tested, and is grown and recommended by our largest nursery growers in the country.

Wilson's Albany—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Mr. H. Wight, of Waterloo, N. Y., says that he has an acre and a half of Seneca Black Caps, and has sold 3,500 quarts, none less than ten cents; and since the 31st of July 12 cents. Rev. H. H. Doolittle, of Oaks Corners, N. Y., a veteran in Raspberry culture, says that he averages 2,000 quarts to the acre, and no ordinary farm crop equals his profits, even when the price of Raspberries is the lowest. Messrs. Purdy & Johnson, who are devoted to small fruit culture, say: "Raspberries have also paid us well; the Doolittle, Miami, Seneca, Davison's Thornless, and Golden Cap, yielding at the rate of sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre, while the MAMMOTH CLUSTER produces one hundred bushels to the acre. The fruit has averaged us 10 cents per quart, delivered at Palmyra. The Clark and Philadelphia have yielded well also." Mr. Purdy showed us one-third of an acre of Philadelphia Raspberries, which yielded sixty bushels, or 180 bushels per acre, and told us he got \$4 per bushel for them.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following Spring, within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

Raspberries are classed under two heads, the **Red** and the **Black Cap**.

RED RASPBERRIES.

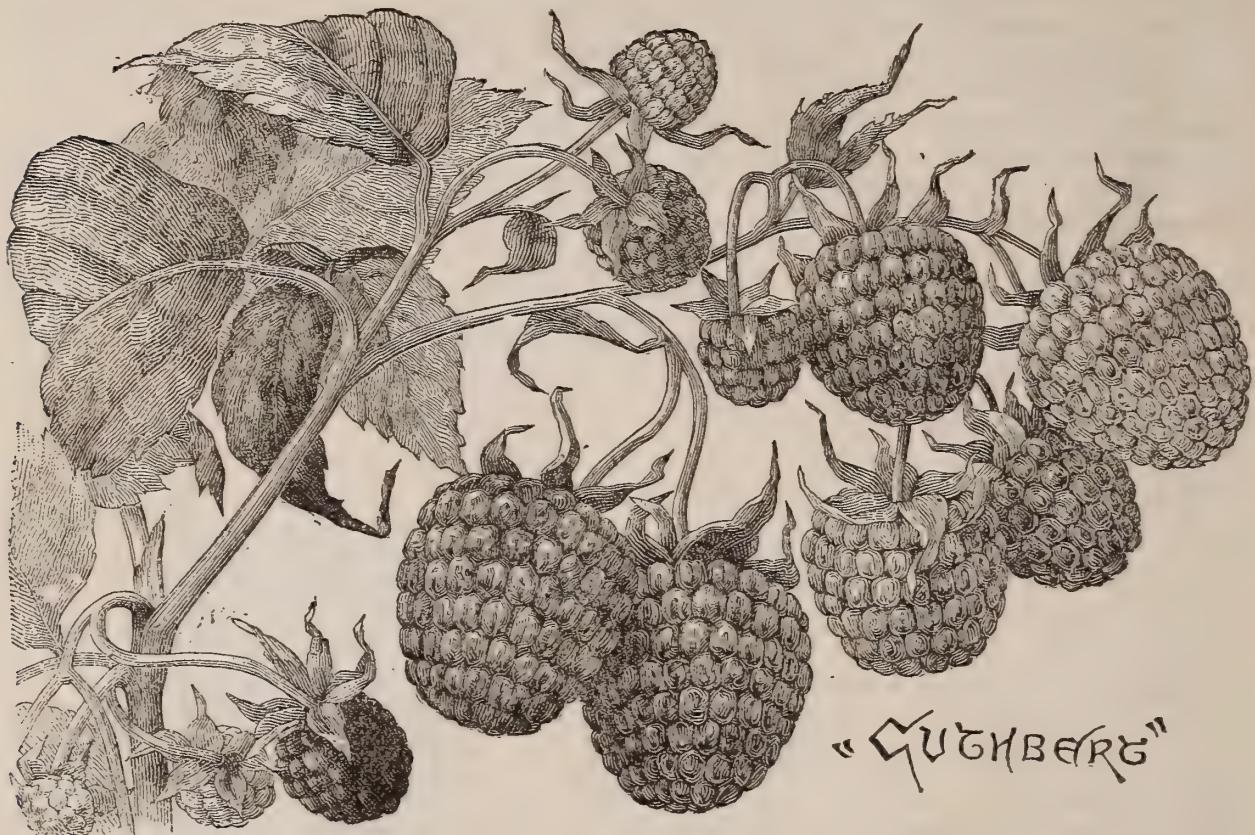
Antwerp (Hudson River)—Conical, firm, sweet and good; very productive; half hardy. A standard market variety.

Brinckle's Orange—Large, orange yellow; high flavored, tender.

Brandywine (Susqueco)—A large scarlet berry; firm and beautiful; bears transportation well, but is not quite equal to some others in quality.

Caroline—Said to be a hybrid between Brinckle's Orange and Catawissa. The fruit so closely resembles Brinckle's, both in appearance and quality, as to require an expert to distinguish them. The canes are vigorous, prolific, and quite hardy, without protection. From its superior quality and hardiness, it is of great value for the home garden.

Clarke—Another highly valuable sort, which has proved perfectly hardy with us. Bush a strong, rich grower. Fruit large size, beautiful light scarlet, and of the most delicious flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, and keeps in bearing till late in the Summer.



Cuthbert—A new variety of the greatest excellence. One of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large; conical; rich crimson, very handsome, and so *firm* they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, *best*, commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until all others are gone.

Delaware—A seedling from the Hornet, combining the large size, firm flesh and lustrous qualities of its parent, with canes so entirely hardy that they require no Winter protection. Fruit long and pointed; color rich, bright red.

Ganargua—A Hybrid Raspberry; fruit large, firm, and of a brownish color. It is a rank grower; hardy, early, productive, and grows from the tips like the Black Cap varieties.

Herstine—A hybrid between the well-known Allen Raspberry and the Philadelphia, combining the beautiful bright color and delicious flavor of the one, with the great productiveness of the other. Plant a good grower, bears early and abundantly; hardy and very productive on all soils. Suckers moderately. Fruit large, firm, bright crimson, with small grains. Flavor sub-acid and very good. New.

Highland Hardy—Plants very hardy and thrifty; unusually productive; succeeds on most any soil, and ripens the fruit very early; berries good size, bright red, and sufficiently firm for shipping. Valuable for market.

Philadelphia—This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable Red Raspberries for marketing now under cultivation. It is a stout, healthy grower, very hardy, and immensely productive. The fruit is of the largest size, and presents a fine appearance, even after it has been transported a long distance to market.

Reliance—New; produces berries of the largest size; color dark, and quality better than Brandywine. Enormously productive; very desirable.

The New Rochelle—A new variety of great promise; dark red; very fine flavor, and a great bearer.

Turner—A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety known.

BLACK CAPS.

American Black Cap, (Doolittle's Improved.)—Much superior to the old American variety; of good size, with sweet, rich flavor; bears enormous crops, and is an excellent market berry.

Davison's Thornless, Scarcely a Thorn on it—This, alone, is sufficient to make it very desirable indeed; but we may add, also, that it has proved to be a week earlier than the "DOOLITTLE," fully equal in size of berry, and as hardy. Black, very sweet, and finely flavored.

Gregg—This is decidedly the largest and most prolific Black Cap that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famed Mammoth Cluster, averaging when grown side by side with the same treatment, from one-third to one-half larger.

Mammoth Cluster, or McCormick—Of all the Black Cap family, this has proved the most wonderful in productiveness, size and uniformity of fruit, and stockiness and hardiness of plant, of any sort we have ever grown. The bush a strong, upright grower; foliage a rich, dark green; fruit large, and holds out large to the very last picking; black, with a rich purple bloom; very juicy, high flavored, and delicious; perfectly hardy; the surface sufficiently firm to bear transportation to distant markets.

Seneca Black Cap—Another new variety, larger size than the Doolittle; a week later in ripening; of ranker growth; more firm, sweeter, exceedingly rich, very hardy, and very productive. Considered by some to be the best of the Black Caps.

CURRANTS.



LEE'S PROLIFIC.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant, and since the introduction of the newer varieties, and the easy method of destroying the currant worm by the use of powdered White Hellebore (*Veratum Album*), the Currant is attracting more notice than ever before. If remuneration be the object with fruit growers, we certainly have it here. From minutes of the Geneva Horticultural Society, it appears that Rev. Dr. Gannon, of Geneva, from one-sixteenth of an acre, sold fifteen bushels besides what he appropriated for family use. Dr. Merrell thought that five tons, or 250 bushels per acre, would not be too large an estimate of Dr. Cannon's yield. The President of the Society stated that a friend of his in Ulster County, had realized half a ton from an eighth of an acre, with bushes $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, a ratio of four tons, or 200 bushels per acre. Dr. Cannon received from \$4 to \$5 per bushel,

and they have brought much higher prices in New York market. But taking the lowest of the above estimates in quality and price, and we get \$800 per acre, a statement that may appear extravagant to those unacquainted with the newer varieties, Cherry, Versaillaise, etc., which are from three to five times larger than the old sorts, and far more productive. T. B. Wakeman, of Westport, Conn., says that his ten acres of currants average OVER \$800 per acre.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears dust with hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

Black Naples—Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

Cherry—The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

La Versaillaise—Very large, red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific—A new English production of great value. The fruit is large, and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Moore's Ruby—Originated by Jacob Moore, who produced the Brighton Grape. A cross between Cherry and White Grape, and shows clearly traits of both parents. Growth vigorous, shoots longer than Cherry, and stockier than White Grape. The fruit is of very large size, nearly equal to Cherry or Versaillaise, but stems much longer and fruit much more abundant than produced by these varieties. C. M. Hooker, of Rochester, says: "It will produce twice the amount of fruit of these sorts." Color, beautiful amber red. Ripens about the same time as Cherry. Flavor, very agreeable mild acid, similar to White Grape, and fully equal to the best. Requires less sugar than other red sorts, which, with its enormous productiveness, makes it the *Currant* for family and market use. New, and owned exclusively by us. See front piece.

Prince Albert—Large, bright red, resembling the Victoria; valuable for its lateness; vigorous and productive.

Red Dutch—An old variety; excellent and well known.

Victoria, or Houghton Castle—Large, bright red; with very long bunches; late; a good bearer.

White Dutch—An excellent and well known sort.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

White Gondoin—A large, light colored sort; sweet, vigorous and productive.



GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew, is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. There are plantations near Philadelphia thus treated, which have borne large crops for twenty years. The price is highly remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. Mr. R. J. Swan, of Geneva, has for a series of years mulched his Gooseberries and Currants with coal ashes, and suffered nothing from the worm or mildew.

Mortimer Whitehead, a very successful grower of these fruits, near Middlebush, N. J., mulches his plantation with salt, hay, planing-mill shavings, etc. The mulch retains moisture in the dryest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. He says: "In mulching, be sure the ground is UNDER-DRAINED, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than HALF mulch-

ing. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. I used this spring four stacks of hay for mulching, and am sure that it is worth \$20 a ton to me on berries.

English Gooseberries—The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are CROWN BOB (Red,) and WHITE SMITH (Green), which, in favorable localities do extremely well.

Houghton's Seedling—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.

Mountain Seedling—A strong grower and heavy bearer, berries very large; dark red; smooth; a profitable variety.

Downing—Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

Large Golden Prolific—This fine new seedling is a decided acquisition to our small list of hardy, mildew-proof, American Gooseberries. This variety is a remarkably strong, vigorous, upright grower, with dark green glaucous foliage, which resists mildew perfectly, and persistently hangs on until the end of the season. The fruit is of the largest size, oblong—good samples measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. Color, golden yellow; flavor decidedly good; very productive. The most remarkable American seedling yet introduced to the notice of Horticulturists.

Will be offered for sale for first time for delivery in the Fall of 1882, by us only, as we own the entire stock.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. Wm. Parry, an extensive grower of Blackberries at Cinnaminson, N. J., says in an essay, delivered before the New York Fruit Growers' Club, that "at the average price at which Blackberries have sold in the market for ten years, a field with ordinary treatment will yield from \$400 to \$500 per acre." Mr. Parry has ten acres of Kittatinny, and 30 acres of Wilson's Early, besides several acres of New Rochelle, planted thirty years ago, which still produce, he says, fine crops, from sixty-five to eighty bushels per acre. The supply cannot, he thinks, equal the demand, as the Blackberry fills the gap in time of fruiting just after Raspberries and Currants, and before Peaches and Grapes. Purdy & Johnson write: "Blackberries have averaged one hundred bushels per acre, and sold from ten to fifteen cents per quart.

Plant on good land, MODERATELY manured. Rows 7 feet apart, 3 feet in the rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate SHALLOW.

Dorchester—Large; shining black, sweet and high flavored; very productive.

Kittatinny—Commence to ripen soon after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton which it resembles in plant and fruit.

New Rochelle, (Lawton)—Fruit very large and black, and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.



WACHUSSETTS THORNLESS BLACKBERRY.

Wilson's Early—Of good size; very early; beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor, and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. Most prolific Blackberry grown.

Taylor—One of the largest Blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting, and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.

Wachusett Thornless—“Was found growing wild on Monadnock Mountain. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy, and *free from thorns*. Those who have cultivated thorny kinds must admit that this variety, which bears a good crop of fine berries, does well in any soil, and is free from thorns, cannot fail to be a great acquisition.”

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two year, or strong one year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the Fall, the whole bed should be covered before Winter sets in, with two or three inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the Spring.



MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green, glossy foliage; and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

Downing's Everbearing—Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue-black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

New American—Fruit of the largest size, black; delicious in flavor. An attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves; of rapid growth; hardy.

White—Commonly cultivated for silk; fruit not equal to the black sorts.

RHUBARB, OR, PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early and good.

Linnæus—Large, early, tender, and fine. The very best of all.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Almonds, Hard and Soft Shelled—Hardy and productive.

Chestnut, American—Among all our nut bearing trees there is none so valuable as the sweet Chestnut. It is found growing naturally over a wide extent of country and is perfectly hardy. It will grow on almost any dry soil, affording the most valuable timber, and the sweetest and most delicious nuts that are grown in the country.

Chestnut, Spanish—A splendid large nut, worthy of general planting, but not as sweet as the Ameriean.

Figs—Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.

Filberts.

RED—Fruit of medium size, shell thick; excellent.

WHITE—Light yellow or white skin; good flavored; quite bushy.

PURPLE LEAVED—Foilage dark purple. A fine ornamental bush.

Oranges and Lemons—Several varieties.

Walnuts—American Black, American Butternut and English Walnut.

SCIONS.

Scions can be supplied of most varieties of fruits from 3 to 10 scions being furnished at the price of trees of the same variety, according to the scarcity of the stock. Large orders can be supplied in the winter of the leading sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries at greatly reduced rates.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country, are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our stand-point, there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and the barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

We have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of our large cities, who has operated for years past in the following manner. He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it into liberal sized building lots, drives stakes for a house, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well-knowing that the purchaser goes to look at the property, he finds that when his house is built, he has, instead of a naked house on a bare spot, a neat and beautiful home, with its growing trees and plants, which would have taken him years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time or disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-buildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful, and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf; and don't make a lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees

near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner, for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. Altheas, and some of the Spireas which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., FOR ORNAMENT.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of list contained in our Catalogue of Ornamentals, to which the readers are referred. A grouping together according to the times of flowering, or size of growth, will however, be found useful. We would suggest the following as among the most desirable.

Flowering Shrubs—Altheas, blue, purple, red, white, pink and variegated. Almond, pink and white. Calycanthus or Sweet Scented Shrub. Currants, crimson and yellow flowering. Daphne, pink and rose. Deutzia, white and rose. Kerria Japonica, (Globe Flower), yellow. Hydrangea, pink and white. Plum, Double Flowering, pink. Japan Quince, red and white. Spireas, white and rose. Syringa, white. Snowball, white. Viburnum Plicatum, white. Wiegela, rose and white.

Flowering Trees—Magnolias, white and purple. Judus Tree, pink. Peach, pink and white. Laburnum, yellow and purple. Fringe Tree, white and purple. Honeysuckle, Tartarian, red and white. Strawberry Tree, red and white. Horse Chestnut, red and white. Cherry, white. Catalpa, white and purple. Thorns, pink, scarlet, red and white.

Cut-Leaved Trees—Imperial Cut-leaved Alder, Fern Leaved Beach, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Purple Leaved Beech, Purple Leaved Berry, Purple Leaved Birch, Purple Leaved Elm, Purple Leaved Filbert, Purple Leaved Maple, Purple Leaved Oak, Purple or Blood Leaved Peach.

Variegated Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Variegated Leaved Alder, Variegated Leaved Deutzia, Variegated Leaved Cornus, Variegated Leaved Honeysuckle, Variegated Leaved Weigela.

Deciduous Upright Trees—Sugar, Norway and Sycamore Maples. European and Oak Leaved Mt. Ash, Pyramidalis Birch, American Chestnut, Salisburia, Elm, European and White Leaved Lindens.

Weeping Trees—Willow, Kilmarnock, Birch Cut-Leaved Weeping and Elegans Pendula, European Ash and Mt. Ash, Linden, Dwarf Weeping Cherry, Poplar, Camperdown Elm.

Evergreens—Among the Shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine, hardy and fine colored.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of Evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The Black and White Spruce vary in shapes of color as their names indicate. The White Pine, light and graceful in its

foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones; are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage, a fatal defect in an Evergreen. The Siberian and Hovey's Arbor Vitæ are improvements on the common American; the first for its strong, thick leaved foliage, and the other for its fine color and regular form. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter light in color), and contrast finely with the round topped trees.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. In a recent trip among some very intelligent farmers and fruit growers, we noticed that many of them had planted belts of Norway Spruce trees along their entire north and west lines. They were at once beautiful and perfect as wind-breaks. The owners told us that they considered their farms worth ten dollars per acre more in consequence.

They served not only as a protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adoption for hedges. Many plants have been tried, and although some of them have proved partially successful in certain localities, nothing has been found till recently that seemed to be adapted to general planting. We believe that the Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place. We would also recommend for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Japan Quince, Althea, Berberry, Buckthorn, Privet, Box, Red Cedar and Mahonia.



DECIDUOUS TREES.

Alder (*Alnus*.)

EUROPEAN (*Glutinosa*)—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED (*Lasciniata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy, and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. New. [See cut p. 44.

Apple (*Malus*.)

CHINESE DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Spectabilis*)—Very showy and ornamental: beautiful double rose-colored flowers.



IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED ALDER.

Ash (Fraxinus.)

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*)—A lofty tree, with pinnate foliage and spreading head.

GOLD BARKED (*Aurea*)—Growth irregular; very ornamental in winter.

FLOWERING (*Ornus Europaeus*)—A very ornamental dwarf tree; flower fringe like, greenish white, early in June; in large clusters on end of the branches.

WILLOW-LEAVED (*Salicifolia*)—A rapid, stout-growing tree, with narrow wavy leaves; very ornamental.

AUCUBA-LEAVED (*Aucubæfolia*)—A fine tree with gold blotched leaves.

Beech (*Fagus*.)

LACINATA (*Cut-leaved*)—Foliage deeply and finely cut.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in Autumn. A very striking contrast with other ornamental trees.

FERN LEAVED (*Heterophylla*)—Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage. One of the finest lawn trees.

Birch (*Betula*.)

PURPLE LEAVED (*Foliis purpureis*)—A very desirable novelty. With the habits of the Birches, it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

PYRAMIDALIS—Silvery white bark, with elegant pyramidal habit, like Lombardy Poplar.

Catalpa.

SYRINGAFOLIA—A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

Cherry (*Cerasus*.)

FLOREPLENA (Double)—Fine double white flowers like miniature roses; very ornamental.

CHINESE, OR DWARF WHITE FLOWERING (*Sinensis*, *A. pl.*)—A variety of the Morello; with double white flowers. Both this and the preceding are very ornamental.

Chestnut (*Castanea*.)

AMERICAN SWEET (*Vesca*)—Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early Summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there are none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. The Chestnut thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When Nursery grown, bears transplanting well, and when once established is a rapid grower, and soon comes into bearing.

Elm (*Ulmus*.)

AMERICAN WHITE (*Americana*)—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

CAMPESTRIS (English)—More upright and compact habit than American, also the leaves are smaller and more numerous.

PURPLE—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

SCOTCH OR WYCH (*Montana*)—A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large.

SUBEROSA (Cork-barked)—Bark becomes covered with a fine dense cork with deep fissures.

Honey Locust.

THREE THORNS ACACIA (*Gleditschia Triacanthus*)—A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*.)

ALBA PLENA (Double White)—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers.

COMMON, OR WHITE FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

GLABRA (*Buckeye*)—Similar to the Common, with small fruit and yellowish flowers.

RED FLOWERING (*Rubicunda*)—Not so rapid a grower as the White; foliage of a deep green, and blooms later; a very showy tree.

Horse Chestnut, Smooth fruited (Pavia.)

RED FLOWERING (*Rubra*)—A small sized tree, with dark red flowers. A very crooked and irregular grower.

YELLOW FLOWERING (*Flava*)—Has pale green leaves, and showy yellow flowers. A fine small tree. A very crooked and irregular grower.

Judas Tree (Cercis.) Red Bud.

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear.

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—A superb variety from Japan.

Laburnum.

ALPINA (Scotch)—Blooms later the Common, and is somewhat earlier.

COMMUNIS (Golden chain)—A small tree of irregular shape; bears long pendent racemes of yellow flowers.

PURPUREA—Fine purple flowers.

Larch (Larix.)

EUROPEAN (*Europaea*)—An excellent, rapid growing, pyrmidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

Linden (Tilia.)

EUROPEAN (*Europaea*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

WHITE, or SILVER LEAVED (*Argentea*)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

RUBRA (Red-twiggled European Linden)—A fine variety with blood-red branches.

AMERICAN or BASSWOOD (*Americana*)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Magnolia.

ACUMINATA—A noble, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

CONSPICUA—A beautiful Chinese variety, with large white flowers, that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

LENNEI—One of the best varieties; flowers large and of a dark rich purple color. Not hardy enough for the North.

NORBERTIANA—Large fragrant purple flowers.

SOULANGEANA—Resembles the foregoing, except that the flowers are tinted with purple, and blooms rather later. A most desirable tree for all planters.

SPECIOSA (Showy-flowered)—Similar habit to the Soulangeana; flowers paler and blooms later.

Maple (Acer.)

ASH LEAVED (*Negundo*)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy. Excellent for avenues.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Laciata*)—A Silver Maple, with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. [See cut p. 49.

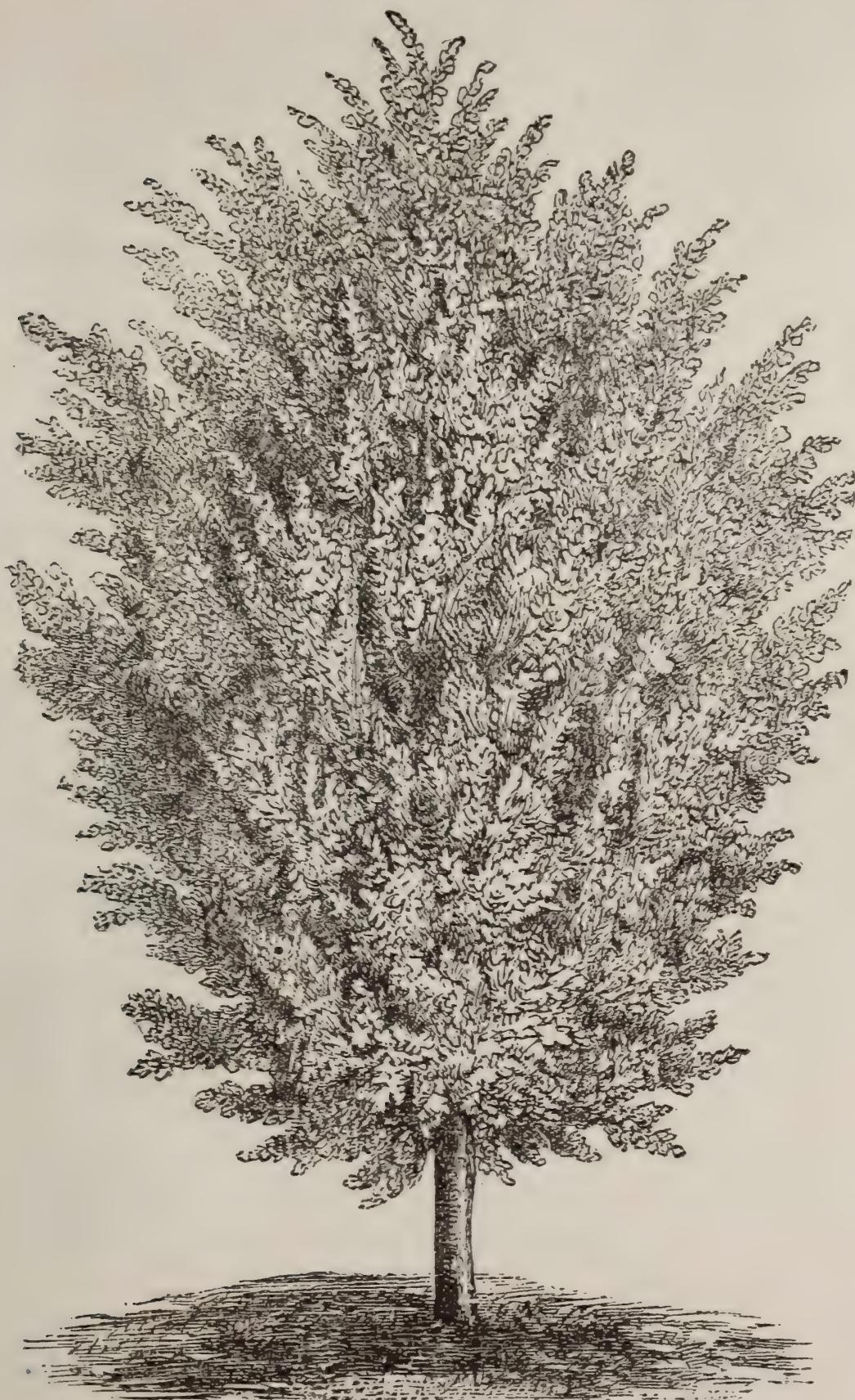
SYCAMORE (*Pseudo Platanus*)—A large, noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage; a free grower, and very desirable as a shade tree.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green. Probably the best Maple in cultivation.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all; leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy, and should be in every collection. [See cut, p. 50.

SCARLET (*Rubrum*)—A rapid growin ; tree, with red flowers very early in the Spring.

SILVER LEAVED (*Dasycarpum*)—Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.



WHITE-LEAVED LINDEN.

Maple (Acer.)

SUGAR or ROCK (*Saccharium*)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

Mountain Ash (Pyrus).

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK LEAVED (*Quercifolia*)—A variety with large hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine.

Oak (Quercus.)

AMERICANA—A tree of coarse growth and foliage, with large and bright colored berries.

CONCORDIA (Golden). A new variety of great beauty. Leaves green; heavily shaded with a rich golden yellow. A most striking and beautiful tree on the lawn, and should be in every collection.

PURPUREA—New, and an admirable contrast to the Golden. Leaves of a very dark, rich purple, presenting a very striking and beautiful appearance. Very valuable.

VARIEGATA—Leaves distinctly margined with white; effective and pleasing.

Peach (Amygdalus).

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Plena*)—Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; hardy.

VARIOUS COLORED (*Versicolor fl. pl.*)—The most singular of all the flowering trees; flowers variously white and red and variegated on the tree at the same time; flowers early and perfectly hardy.

PURPUREA (Blood-Leaved)—Leaves are of a deep crimson purple in spring.

Plum (Prunus).

TRILOBA (DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM)—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China; hardy.

Poplar.

FASTIGIATA (Lombardy)—A very distinct, well-known variety, of rapid growth and tall narrow form.

Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree, or Gingko).

ADIANTIFOLIA—A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

Thorn (Crataegus).

DOUBLE WHITE (*Oxyacantha Plena*)—Has small, double white flowers.

DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl.*)—A fine variety; flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

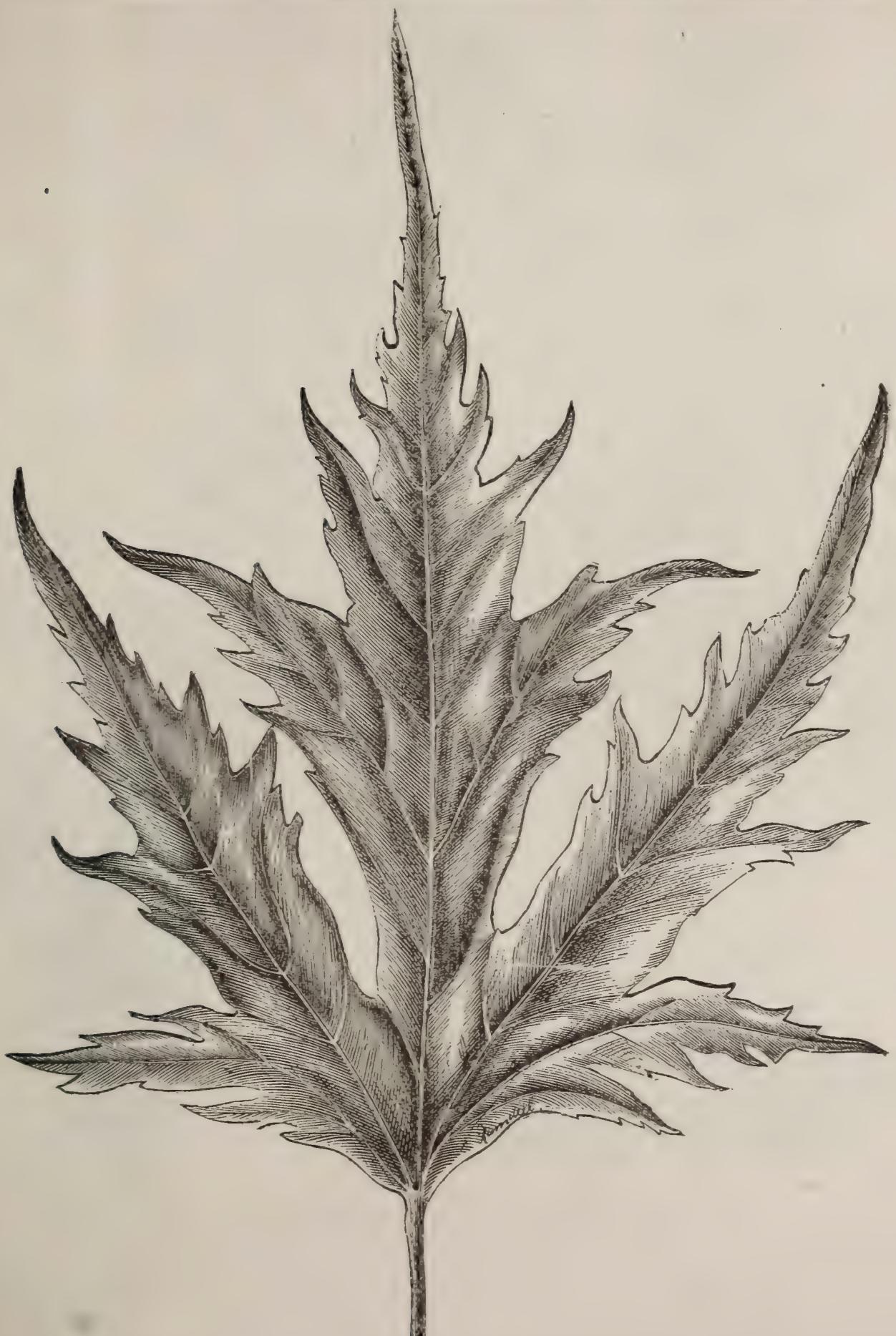
“PAUL’S NEW DOUBLE”—This is a new sort, and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep rich crimson.

Tulip Tree.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

White Fringe (Chionanthus Virginica).

VIRGINICA—Blooms abundantly, bearing curious snow-white fringe-like flowers; is one of the most graceful and pleasing ornaments for the lawn.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

[See description, p. 46.



PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE.

[See dec., p. 46.]

Willow (Salix).

ROSEMARY LEAVED (*Rosemarinifolia*)—Very distinct and ornamental, with long, glossy, silver foliage. Makes a striking and pretty small tree when worked standard high.

Yellow Wood (Virgilea Lutea).

One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

[See des., p. 52.]

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

EUROPEAN WEEPING (*Excelsior Pendula*)—The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space, and growing rapidly.

Ash, (Fraxinus.)

GOLD BARKED WEEPING (*Aurea Pendula*)—A singular variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

LENTISCUS LEAVED WEEPING (*Lentiscifolia Pendula*)—Fine glossy foliage; small leaves; dark colored bark, with slender, drooping branches; makes an elegant tree.

Birch (Betula).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Lasiniata Pendula*).—An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches, and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn. See cut, p. 51.

ELEGANS PENDULA—A new sort from Europe; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

[See des., p. 53.]

Cherry, (Cerasus.)

PENDULA (Weeping)—Is worked standard high, and forms a full, beautiful globular head, with shining leaves and white flowers.

PUMILA (Dwarf Weeping)—Very delicate drooping branches and tiny leaves and flowers.

Elm (Ulmus).

PENDULA (Camperdown)—Its vigorous irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact roof-like head is formed; the finest Weeping Elm. [See cut, p. 52.]

Linden, or Lime Tree (Tilia).

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

Mountain Ash (Pyrus).

WEEPING (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

Poplar (Populus).

LARGE LEAVED WEEPING (*Gradiolata*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

Sophora (Japonica).

PENDULA (Weeping)—Foliage and flowers similar to the above; branches angular and drooping; one of the finest weepers.

Willow (Salix).

WEEPING (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well-known weeping willow.

AMERICAN WEEPING (*American Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender, branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the *Babylonica*.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (*Capra Pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves: one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.



EVERGREEN TREES.

Arbor Vitæ (Thuja).

AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few, or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impenetrable to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

COMPACTA (Parsons')—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

ERICOIDES (Heath-leaved)—Of low, dwarfish habit, forming a round, compact head, with delicate, sharp pointed foliage.

PYRAMIDALIS—The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitæs, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN (*Siberica*)—The best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornamental screens and hedges.

TOM THUMB—Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

Fir (Picea).

BALSAM, OR AMERICAN SILVER (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.



IRISH JUNIPER.

Spruce (Abies).

NORWAY (*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for hedges.

AMERICAN WHITE (*Alba*)—A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches and light green foliage.

PENDULA (Weeping)—Leaves dark glossy green; branches very drooping.

Fir (Picea.)

NOBILIS—A lofty majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest evergreens native to America.

NORDMANNIANA—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

Juniper (Juniperus).

VIRGINIAN (*Virginica*)—THE RED CEDAR. A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

IRISH (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

SAVIN (*Sabina*)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

SWEDISH (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with blush green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

SCALY LEAVED (*Squamata*)—A very striking hardy variety, spreading widely upon the ground, forming a very handsome evergreen bed.

AMERICAN UPRIGHT (*Communis Pendula*)—A remarkably pretty little tree, with dense upright growth, and handsome, fastigate form. The ends of the young shoots have a re-curved habit, which renders the foliage quite graceful.

Pine (Pinus.)

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

CEMBRA (Swiss Stone)—Of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth; leaves a dull green; bears purple cones; a most desirable dwarf pine.

DWARF OR MOUNTAIN (*Pumilio*)—A low spreading, curious species attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

SCOTCH (*Sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

WHITE (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silver green; flourishes in the poorest soils.



AUSTRIAN PINE.

[See p. 54.]

Spruce (Abies).

PYRAMIDALIS—A tree of very compact and fastigiate, but slow growth.

PYGMÆA—A dwarf variety of the Norway; grows from three to four feet high. very compact.

HEMLOCK or WEEPING (*Canadensis*)—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches, and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Yew (Taxus).

ERECT ENGLISH (*Baccata Erecta*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A beautiful tree of small dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

WASHINGTONII—New, vigorous in growth, and rich in healthy green and golden yellow foliage; one of the best.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—(*Hibiscus Syriacus*).

The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation.

Very desirable on account of blooming in the Autumn months, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom.

CARNATION STRIPED,
DOUBLE BLUE,
DOUBLE PURPLE,

DOUBLE RED,
DOUBLE WHITE,
DOUBLE PINK.

VARIEGATED LEAVED ALTHEA—Has its leaves as conspicuously marked as are those of *Weigela Variegata*; flowers purple.

Almond—(*Amygdalus*).

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING (*Pumila Rosea*)—A beautiful shrub, with small, double, rosy blossoms.

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (*Pumila Alba*).

Anemone, Japonica, (*Alba*)—A very desirable, thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant. Grows about 18 inches high. Flowers two inches in diameter. Blooms in the Fall. Very beautiful for cemetery plots.

Berberry—(*Berberis*).

COMMON EUROPEAN (*Vulgaris*)—Red fruited.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—An interesting and beautiful variety, with violet purple leaves and fruit.

Calycanthus, Sweet Scented Shrub, or Alspice.

FLORIDUS (Sweet-scented Shrub)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

Currant—(*Ribes*).

CRIMSON FLOWERING—(*Sanguineum*).

YELLOW FLOWERING—(*Aureum*).

Daphne.

MESEREUM PINK (*Mezereum*)—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

TRAILING (*Cneorum*)—A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose color.

Deutzia.

ROUGH LEAVED (*Scabra*)—One of the most beautiful profuse flowering shrubs; white.

SLENDER BRANCHED (*Gracilis*)—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in the Winter.

CRENATA FLORA PLENA—Similar in growth and habit as the above; flowers double, white, tinged with rose. [See cut. p. 57.]

CANDIDISSIMA (Double white flowering)—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

Dogwood—(*Cornus*).

MASCULA VARIEGATA—Leaves striped with pale yellow or white; very beautiful.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Mascula*)—Bright yellow flowers in May.

RED BRANCHED (*Sanguinea*)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in Winter, on account of its blood-red bark.

Euonymus—Burning Bush—Strawberry Tree.

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a back ground of Evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

ALBA—(White fruited).



DEUTZIA CRENATA FLORA PLENO.

[See des., p. 56.

Filbert—(*Corylus*).

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine.

Forsythia.

VIRIDISSIMA—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in Spring. A fine, hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China.

Globe Flower—(*Kerria*).

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—A slender, green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October.

Halesia, or Silver Bell.

FOUR WINGED (*Tetrapeta*)—A fine, large, and very ornamental shrub, with beautiful, white, bell-shaped flowers, in great abundance in May.

Honeysuckle, Upright—(*Lonicera*).

RED TARTARIAN (*Tartarica Rubra*)—A well known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

WHITE TARTARIAN (*Tartarica Alba*)—Like the preceding, but has dull, white flowers.

Jasminum—(*Jessamine*).

NUDIFLORUM—A shrub with long, slender branches and small deep green leaves; has a profusion of richly scented yellow flowers through Spring and Summer.

Hydrangea.

LARGE CLUSTERED (*Paniculata*)—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly, or on the lawn in masses.

QUERCIFOLIA (Oak-leaved Hydrangea)—A hardy, massive shrub, of woody growth and bushy habit. Leaves lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath, turning to crimson in Autumn. Flowers white changing to purple.

“OTAKSA”—Large foliage of a deep green; bears a profusion of deep rose-colored flowers in huge trusses; new and very fine.

Lilac—(*Syringa*).

CHARLES THE TENTH—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED (*Forska*)—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

COMMON PURPLE (*Vulgaris Purpurea*).

ALBA (*Vulgaris*)—Flowers white.

Plum—(*Prunus*).

FLOWERING (*Trilobata*)—Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink; closely set along the slender branches, and appearing early in Spring. A very desirable addition to early shrubs, and becoming very popular.

Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree—(*Rhus Cotinus*).

A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers; desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

Quince, Japan—(*Cydonia Japonica*).

SCARLET—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in Early Spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

BLUSH JAPAN (*Alba*)—A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and blush flowers.

Snowberry (*Racemosus*).

Has tiny pink flowers succeeded by white berries that hang for months.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

[See p. 61.

Spiræa.

The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUMLEAVED (*Prunifolia fl. pl.*)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daises; from Japan; blooms in May.

CALLOSA ALBA.—A white flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine.

LANCE LEAVED (*Lanceolata*).—Narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant; a charming shrub; blooms in May.

REEVESII FL. PL. (Reeves' Double).—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters; one of the best.

BILLARDI.—Rose color; blooms nearly all summer.

ELM LEAVED (*Ulmifolia*).—Leaves somewhat resembling the Elm; large, round clusters of white flowers.

Syringa (Philadelphus).

All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant. Assorted varieties.

Tamarix.

AFRICAN (*Africana*).—This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

Viburnum.

SNOW BALL (*Opulus*).—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June.

PLICATUM (*Plicate Viburnum*).—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

Wiegela.

ROSE COLORED (*Rosea*).—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

AMABALIS OR SPLENDENS.—Of much more robust habit; large foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.

HORTENSIS NIVEA.—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Fol. Variegata*).—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

White Fringe (Chionanthus).

VIRGINIAN (*Virginica*).—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate, fringe-like, white flowers.

CLEMATIS.

We take pleasure in recommending the Clematis as worthy of the widest dissemination, and a foremost place in every collection.

Since 1862, when the Jackmanni was produced in England, the Clematis has grown in favor and interest—new varieties of great beauty having been produced every year since, until now it stands one of the most popular ornamental plants.

We have arranged the varieties now on hand in two classes, first, those that flower from shoots of the current year's growth, second, those that flower only on last year's wood.

The Clematis is a plant which bears removal and handling remarkably well; it "lives easy," it will do well in any good soil, though best probably in a rich loam; wherever you plant one make the soil rich if you can; a generous mulching fall and spring will ensure a rich harvest of flowers.

PERPETUALS,

SUMMER AND AUTUMN BLOOMERS, FLOWERING ON SHOOTS OF THE SAME YEAR'S GROWTH.

Alexandra—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental; the flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

Excelsior A distinct double flowered sort, with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar. The outer flower leaves are large, while in place of the stamens are numerous small flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.

Flammula—An old and well known variety; which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.

Gem—A new and valuable perpetual blooming variety. The flowers are of a deep lavender blue. The parent plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October, 1871. June to Oct.

Gloire de St. Julien—This is one of the best new perpetual *white* varieties. The flowers are very large and abundant. June to October.

Hendersoni—This is a handsome variety, of very free-blooming character. The flowers are of a rich bluish-purple color, and bell shaped. It is ornamental not only on account of the profusion of its flowers, but also for the long continuance of its blossoming season. June to October.

Henryi—New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit, and a very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy. July to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie—This is one of the best, if not *the best* white Clematis. The plant is vigorous, and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large, and of a pure white. July to October.

Jackmanni—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for much of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its growth, and an abundant and successive bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few if any equals. July to October.

Jeanne d'Arc—A free growing vigorous variety; the flowers are very large—seven inches across—of a grayish or French white color, with three bluish veins in each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to October.

Lady Bovill—This very fine variety has peculiar and well formed cupped flowers, of a clear, soft, grayish blue. It is a vigorous grower, and free and continuous bloomer. July to October.

Lanuginosa Candida—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

Lanuginosa Nivea—This is one of the finest of blooming plants; it has great merit in these particulars, viz: it is *pure white*—it is a perpetual bloomer—it opens its first blossoms earlier than Jackmanni, and thence continuing to bloom onward until arrested by frost. June to October.

Lawsoniana—A hybrid variety, showy and free, with very large, beautiful rosy-purple flowers, which are produced profusely and in continuous succession. July to October.

Madam Van Houtte—A new white variety, having flowers remarkably fine in size and quality. July to October.

Magnifica—A very distinct and effective Clematis; a free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a great profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the center of each flower leaf. July to October.

Marie Lefebvre—A new vigorous growing variety, with large flowers of a pale silvery-mauve, with a deeper mauve colored bar. July to October.

Modesta—This variety has a free growing and free blooming character, with flowers of a fine form, and of a bright blue color. July to October.

Mrs. James Bateman—This is a new variety of great merit; a free and successional bloomer, continuing throughout the season to yield an abundant crop of its showy blossoms, which are of a reddish lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older. July to October.

Otto Fröbel—This is a splendid variety with a very robust habit and very large flowers, of a grayish tinted or French white color, and a good form and texture. July to October.

Perfecta—This is a very fine variety of the Lanuginosa class, with large, white, well-formed and handsome flowers; slightly tinted at first, but bleaching to pure white. July to October.

Prince of Wales—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of a deep purple with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf; first rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

Rubella—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.

Rubro Violacea—This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a Maroon-purple flushed with reddish violet. One of the best. July to October.

Star of India—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bars in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

Tunbridgensis—A very fine variety, having flowers of a remarkably good form and reddish lilac color, with a central band of bluish-mauve. This variety can be used to advantage with the Jackmanni and other dark colored sorts. July to October.

Velutina Purpurea—This variety has great merit in being the darkest colored Clematis of the class. It has the vigorous free-blooming character of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large, and of a very rich blackish mulberry-purple color. New and choice. July to October.

Viticella Major—This is an improved form of the Viticella; is a free grower, with flowers of reddish-plum color.

Viticella Rubra Grandiflora—This is a valuable acquisition, being the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a rich, bright-claret crimson, and having green stamens. July to October.

Viticella Venosa—A beautiful Clematis, of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple elegantly veined with crimson, July to October.

The following Varieties flower in Spring and early Summer, from the old or ripened wood of the previous years growth.

Albert Victor—This is one of the early flowering hybrids, having large flowers of a deep lavender, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. The flowers are produced freely from the last of May to the first of July.

Fair Rosamond—New; free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and the first of July.

Fortunei—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

John Gould Veitch—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June to July.

Lady Londesborough—One of the best of the early flowering Japanese Hybrids. The flowers are large, of a silvery gray, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. June and July.

Lucie Lemoine—New; flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 sepals; very showy. June.

Miss Bateman—One of the most charming of the spring flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

Montana—A remarkably free growing and exceedingly ornamental hardy Indian Climber, well adapted for trailing over walls or trellises. The flowers are white, with a dash of pink and tuft of straw-colored stamens; sweet scented and very copious—the branches literally becoming converted into floral garlands.

Standishii—Introduced from Japan. A remarkably *free* growing variety, with beautiful, richly colored, very finely formed flowers, of a light mauve-purple color. One of the best. June.

Stella—New, very showy; one of the choicest. The flowers are of a light violet or deep mauve, with a distinct bar in the center of each sepal of a reddish plum color. First sent out in May, 1874.

The Queen—A new variety, having a free habit and remarkably handsome foliage and flowers of a delicate lavender color. First sent out in May, 1874.

Virginiana—A very strong grower, having fragrant white flowers. Valuable for covering screens.

HARDY GHENT AZALIAS.

This class of Azalias is sufficiently hardy for open air culture, and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil with moderate fertilizing each year.

LIST OF VARIETIES WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

Amœna —Bright purple and double.	Nudi Flora —Pink and white.
Calendulacea Flammea —Scarlet.	Dr. Gray —Scarlet.
Concinna —Dark orange.	Ne Plus Ultra —Orange; fine.
Cordon —Light orange.	Penicellata-Stellata —Straw color and salmon.
Boquet de Flore —Pink and white; fine.	Wm. C. Bryant —Pink and orange.
Cruenta —Scarlet; fine.	
Narcissa Flora —splendid yellow; double.	

CHINESE AZALIAS.

These are half hardy and require the protection of conservatory, green-house or frame during winter. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents.

Alba perfecta —Fine white.	Marie Van Houtte —Large semi-double, white, striped and blotched with rosy salmon; extra fine.
Amarantina splendida —Rosy purple.	Madam Perrine —Variegated.
Adolphe de Nassau —Large rose.	Marie Vervaine —Variegated, crimped; fine.
Coloris Nova —Superb crimson.	Symmetry —Good form; rosy salmon.
Georgiana —Copper red scarlet.	Triomphe de Ledeburg —Scarlet crimson; fine.
Louise Margottin —White, semi-double, striped with crimson.	
Iveryana —White, striped with rose.	

CAMELIAS.

The Camelia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture, but requires artificial warmth. It blooms through the Winter and early Spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well rotted compost thoroughly mixed.

Alba plena—White; one of the best known and best varieties in cultivation.

Carswelliana—Variegated; fine.

Chandlerii—Red and white.

Elatia—Dark crimson.

Duchesse d'Orleans — Flesh colored: striped with white.

Jeffersonii—Bright crimson; fine form.

Lady Humes Blush—Flesh color.

Sherwoodii—Rosy crimson.

William IV—Splendid; variegated red and white.

William Penn—Cherry red; fine.

Wilderii—Bright rose; fine form.



RHODODENDRONS.

These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and like Azalias, are the most effective when grouped.

The following varieties are entirely hardy and adapted to a Northern climate:

Album elegans—Large white flower; an admirable variety and strong grower.

Abraham Lincoln—A superb crimson; very fine foliage.

Bertie Parsons—Lilac blush.

Bicolor—Dark rose.

Blandyanum—A very bright rose; one of the best.

Catawbiense (Seedling), having lilac colored and red flowers simply.

Everestianum—Rosy lilac, with crimped petals and yellow eye; very fine.

Grandiflorum — Deep rose, inclining to crimson; an abundant bloomer; one of the best sorts.

Perspicuum—White.

Purpureum—Purple.

Roseum elegans—Rosy tinted; very fine.

Roseum superbum—A good late sort; rose colored.

Speciosum—A light pink; late bloomer.



EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashberry (Mahonia).

HOLLY LEAVED (*Aquifolia*)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

Box (*Buxus*.)

DWARF (*Suffruticosa*.)—The well-known variety used for hedging.

TREE BOX.—Several sorts.

Euonymus.

RADICANS VARIEGATA.—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for edging.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Akebia.

QUINATA—A fine rapid growing climber, with dark green leaves, and purple blossoms in early summer.

Ampelopsis.

VEITCHII—A miniature foliaged creeper which clings with the tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green shaded with purple; perfectly hardy.

Aristolochia (Birthwort.)

SIPHO (Tube Flowered or Dutchman's Pipe)—A twining vine of rapid growth, having large dark green leaves and curious brownish pipe shaped bloom.

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower.

SCARLET (*Radicans*)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflora*)—A magnificent vine with large flowers, but not so hardy.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera.)

MONTHLY FRAGRANT OR DUTCH (*Belgica*)—Blooms all summer; very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Periclymena*)—A strong, rapid grower, flowers very showy; red outside, buff within. June and July.

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*)—Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

HALLIANA (Hall's new)—Nearly evergreen; flowers pure white; produced abundantly; fragrant like a Jasmine.

YELLOW TRUMPET (*Aurea*)—A well-known variety, with yellow trumpet flowers.

Ivy (Hedera.)

ENGLISH (*Helix*)—A well-known, old and popular sort.

VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Fol. Variegata*)—With smaller leaves than the preceding.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or a building.

Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.)

A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the Autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome, dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it.

Wistaria.

CHINESE (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

AMERICAN (*Frutescens*)—A native variety, of vigorous habit, and small clusters of light blue, fragrant flowers.

CHINESE WHITE—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

AMERICAN WHITE—A native seedling; pure white. Bunches short. A free bloomer.

ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Hybrid or Remontant Roses are perfectly hardy, free and constant bloomers, of all shades of colors, from very dark to perfectly white, and are in every way worthy of general cultivation.

To obtain the most satisfactory results, they should be planted in rich, deep, well drained soil, and severely pruned in early spring, before the buds start.

Achille Gonod—Dark carmine red; very large, full and bold flower.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

Anne de Diesbach—Carmine; a beautiful shade, moderately full, and very large.

Auguste Mie—Clear rosy pink; very large and finely cupped; vigorous, fine.

Alba Carnea—White with delicate pink shading. Moderate size; free bloomer; very beautiful.

Baronne Prevost—Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Belle of Normandy—Silvery-rose color; large, full and globular in form. Extra fine.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

Charles Lefebvre—Fine bright red; center purple shaded; large and globular; one of the grandest roses.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; a magnificent variety; the best rose of its color in the catalogue, surpassing even the Victoria, which is very similar in color, growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Rosy carmine, purplish edges; showy and very effective.

Coquette des Alps—White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size. A free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.

Doctor Arnal—Bright crimson, fine form, large and double; good grower, free bloomer.

Eliza Bælle—White lightly tinged with rose; medium size; good form.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large, full, fine globular form, rather slender. A most constant bloomer. The sweetest of all roses and unsurpassed for delicacy of coloring.

Louis Van Houtte—Beautiful maroon; medium size; full, of fine shape, deliciously perfumed.

Lion of Combats—Deep clouded crimson; showy and fine.

General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.

Giant of Battles—Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer, and one of the very best.

Jeanne d'Arc—Pure white; very fragrant and beautiful; strong luxuriant grower; fine pillar rose.

Joasine Hanet—Purplish red; very full; blooms in clusters.

John Hopper—Rose, with rosy crimson center; splendid form.

Jules Margottin—Light, brilliant crimson; large full and beautiful.

La Reine—Bright, rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best.

Lord Raglan—Fiery crimson, shaded with purple; large and finely formed. A superb rose, and a vigorous grower.

Mademoiselle Eugenie Verdier—Beautiful silvery rose; large, full, of fine form and habit; of great merit.

Madame La Charme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madame Victor Verdier—Bright cherry rose; large, compact, and finely cupped; blooms in clusters; a free bloomer.

Madame Boutin—Dark cherry rose; large and of bold, globular form.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Paul Neron—Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Pierre Notting—Deep velvety crimson; a beautiful globular-shaped flower; distinct and fine.

Pius the Ninth—Bright purplish red, changing to violet; very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best.

Portland Blanche—Pure white flowers like Blanche Vibert; said to bloom more freely in the Fall.

Prince Camille De Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Sir Garnet Wolsely—Vermilion, shaded with bright carmine; color well maintained throughout.

Sydonie—Blush, large and fine; distinct; a vigorous grower.

Victor Verdier—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer; superb.

Victoria—Pale blush, nearly white; very large, full and double; strong grower and abundant bloomer; introduced by Paul as a **WHITE LA REINE**.

William Griffith—Rosy lilac, large and beautifully formed; vigorous and profuse bloomer; one of the best.

Xavier Olbo—Velvety black; splendid.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are not quite so hardy as the preceding class, requiring slight protection in the North. They are continual bloomers, of vigorous, rapid growth, with rich luxuriant foliage.

Blanche Lafitte—Pale flesh color; full and beautiful.

Hermosa—Light blush or flesh color; large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; fine.

Louis Margottin—Delicate satin rose, fine form, a free bloomer, and a superb new rose.

Omar Pasha—Scarlet crimson, fine and vigorous; one of the very best.

Queen of the Bourbons—Fawn colored rose; beautiful and profuse bloomer.

Sir J. Paxton—Deep rose, shaded with crimson; very strong grower, fine, rich foliage, and free bloomer.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large, full, beautiful.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are the finest Autumnal bloomers, and are distinguished by flowering in clusters. They are not quite hardy, requiring a little protection during severe winters.

Augusta—Sulphur yellow; large and full; very fragrant; a strong grower; similar to, if not identical with, Solfaterre.

Cloth of Gold (Chromatella)—Rich deep yellow; large double, fragrant, and a vigorous grower.

Celine Forestier—Fine bright yellow; highly fragrant; a strong grower and profuse bloomer; a fine rose.

Chromatella—Fine straw color, with rich deep yellow center; very fragrant and beautiful.

Lady Emily Peel—Has pure white flowers in large clusters, a free grower and fine for pillars.

Narcisse—Pale yellow; a beautiful tea-scented Rose.

Yellow—Sulphur yellow; rather feeble grower.

Solfaterre—Bright sulphur yellow; large and globular.

Woodland Margaret—Pure white; rather small; a free bloomer.

TEA ROSES.

The perfume of these Roses is most delicate and agreeable, indeed they may be called the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are also large and very delicate in their colors, such as white, straw and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other rose in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in winter. They are most desirable for pot culture,

Bon Silene—Purplish carmine.

Clara Sylvain—Pure white; large and full.

Clothilde—Bright salmon rose; large; full; of good shape; hardy and effective.

Devoniensis—White, with blush center; large and fine.

Duchess of Edinburgh—A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full; deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering.

Glory of Dijon—Yellow, shaded with salmon and rose; large, full and distinct.

Isabella Sprunt—Sulphur yellow, very fine; especially desirable for house blooming.

Marshal Neil Very bright, rich, golden yellow; very large, full and perfect form; the petals are extra large, and of good substance; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer. This is unquestionably the finest of all Tea Roses. Truly magnificent.

Madame Bravey—White, with rose center; large and fine.

Madame Marie Sisley—Groundwork a delicate primrose yellow, each petal edged with bright pink; very vigorous and free flowering; a very fine rose.

Safrano—Fawn, shaded with rose.

Triomphe de Luxembourg—Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and fine.

Yellow Tea—An old and popular rose; very fragrant; straw color; very fine bud.

MOSS ROSES.

Ætna—Bright crimson; very double; superb.

Captain John Ingram—Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Countess of Murinais—White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

Crested—Rose; beautiful and curious mossy-fringed calyx.

General Drouot—Deep crimson; very mossy and a free bloomer; dwarf habit; perpetual.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Laneii—Rosy crimson, shaded with purple; grows well; superb.

Luxembourg—Large, cupped; fine purplish crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer.

Madame Edward Ory—Reddish carmine; large and full. A very moderate grower; perpetual.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blooms in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed, the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses.

Salet—Clear rose color; very double; of vigorous growth and abundant bloom; perpetual.

Wm. Lobb—Light crimson purple; large and double.

Unique—Pure white; large and full.

CHINA, OR BENGAL ROSES.

These are very appropriate for beds, on account of their dwarf habits of growth. They bloom all through the summer in the open ground; and may be protected through the winter in a pit or house.

Agrippina, or Cramoise Superior—Rich velvety crimson.

Arch Duke Charles—Rosy crimson; distinct and fine.

Douglass—Rich violet color; a fine free bloomer.

Daily, or Common—Light pink; a constant bloomer.

Eugene Bauharnais—Bright amaranth; distinct and fine.

Sanguinea—Deep crimson; a most profuse and constant bloomer and free grower.



QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering, walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white, with blush center; very full and double.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New, and a great acquisition.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Large clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best.

SUMMER ROSES.

Aureti—Fine, dark velvety purple; globular and double.

Harrison's Yellow—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Madame Hardy—White, large, full and double.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white Roses, blooming in clusters.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow, double and very fine.

HEDGE PLANTS.

For description, see under appropriate headings in preceding pages.

EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitæ, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, Red Cedar, Mahonia Aquifolia; assorted sizes. Honeysuckle.

DECIDUOUS.

Berberry, Privet, Pyrus Japonica, Honey Locust, Osage Orange, Dwarf Box, for Hedging.

PÆONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

TREE PÆONIES.

Banksii—Rosy blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

BORDER PLANTS.

We offer a fine assortment of the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture, and showy appearance. They will mostly live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name our leading sorts.

Baptisia (False Indigo).

Handsome spike of blue, Lupin-shaped flowers, in June and July.

Bell Flower—(Campanula).

Large, showy, bell-shaped flowers of pure white, blue and purple. June to August.

Christmas Rose—(Helleborus Niger).

Blush white flowers on short stalks, about six inches high. Has the peculiarity of blooming quite abundantly during the winter in the open ground.

Columbine (Aquilegia).

Well-known flowers, hanging from rather tall stems, about two feet high; various colors.

Daisy (*Bellis*).

Red, white and pink, double and quilled.

Dicentra Spectabilis, or Dielytra (Bleeding Heart).

A beautiful hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion form a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

Feverfew (*Pyrethrum*).

Fine, double Aster-like flowers in profusion. Very desirable; white, blush, rose, scarlet, and crimson.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis*).

Beautiful and popular small plants; white, blue and yellow. May to August.

Fox Glove (*Digitalis*).

Long bell-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Fraxinella (*Dictamnus*).

A strongly perfumed plant, with pretty spikes of white and reddish purple flowers in June.

Hollyhock (*Althea Rosea*).

A fine collection of all colors, most double and perfect in form.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*).

Flowers in terminal spikes in brilliant blue, purple, white or red. June to August.

Milfoil (*Achillea*).

Low growing plants, with abundant, showy flowers; white and red. June to Aug.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS.

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

Amaryllis.

FORMOSISSIMA, (*Jacobeon Lily*)—Flowers large, deep red.

JOHNSONIA—Dull brick red, with a white star center.

Boussingaultia.

BASSILLOIDES, (*Maderia Vine*)—An old, well-known climber; a rapid grower, with thick, fleshy leaves and white flowers, grand for trailing in a porch, over a window or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

Gladiolus.**Tuberose.**

DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE—Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from 3 to 4 feet. Late autumn.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to 2 feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

Tigridias.

SHELL FLOWER—One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

CONCHIFLORA—Yellow.

PAVONIA—Red.

Vallotta.

PURPUREA—A very beautiful and showy fall flowering bulbous rooted plant; the flowers are borne on stems growing about 12 inches high, and consist of five or six Amaryllis-like flowers of a brilliant Roman purple color.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

Crocus—In various colors.

Colchicum Autumnale.

Frittilaria Imperialis.

CROWN IMPERIAL—Very showy plants; are quite hardy and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

AURORA, CROWN ON CROWN, WILLIAM REX.

Galanthus.

SNOWDROP—This, the earliest of Spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

Hyacinths—Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

Jonquils—Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six inch pot.

Lilium, (Lily.)

The Lilies are entirely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

AURATUM, (gold banded lily of Japan.)

CANDIDUM, (Common white.)

CANDIDUM, (fl. pl. Double white flowering.)

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, (white Japan.)

LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM, (rose spotted.)

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM, (red spotted.)

TIGRINUM, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

UMBELLATUM—Vivid orange.

Narcissus—Garden Varieties.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early Spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

BIFLORUS—White, with yellow cup.

NANAS MAJOR.

POETICUS—White, with red cup.

TRILOBUS.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

ALBA PLENO ODORATA—White, fragrant.

INCOMPARABLE—Yellow and Orange.

ORANGE PHÆNIX—Orange and Lemon.

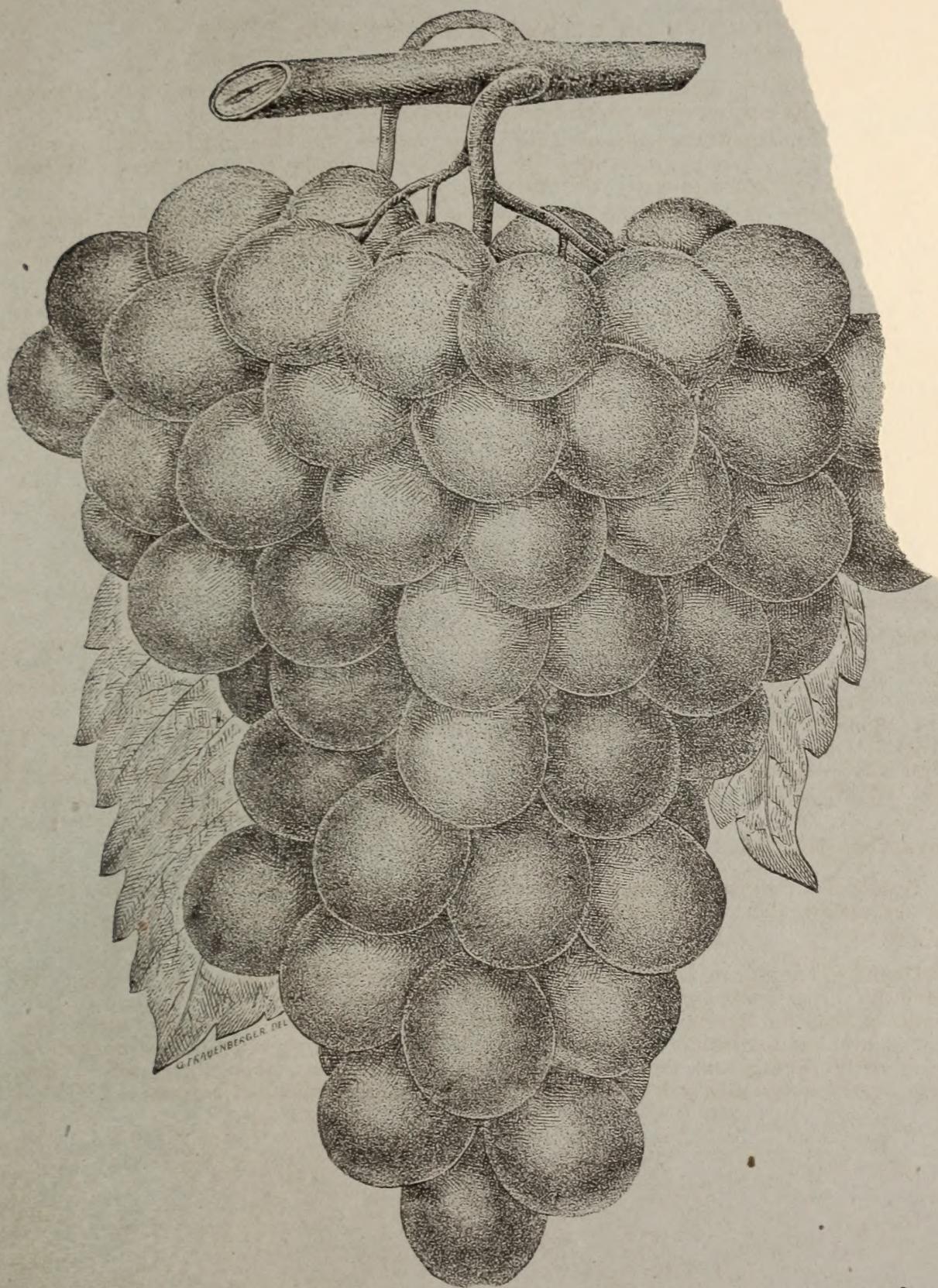
VAN SION—(Double Daffodil)—Yellow.

Polyanthus Narcissus.

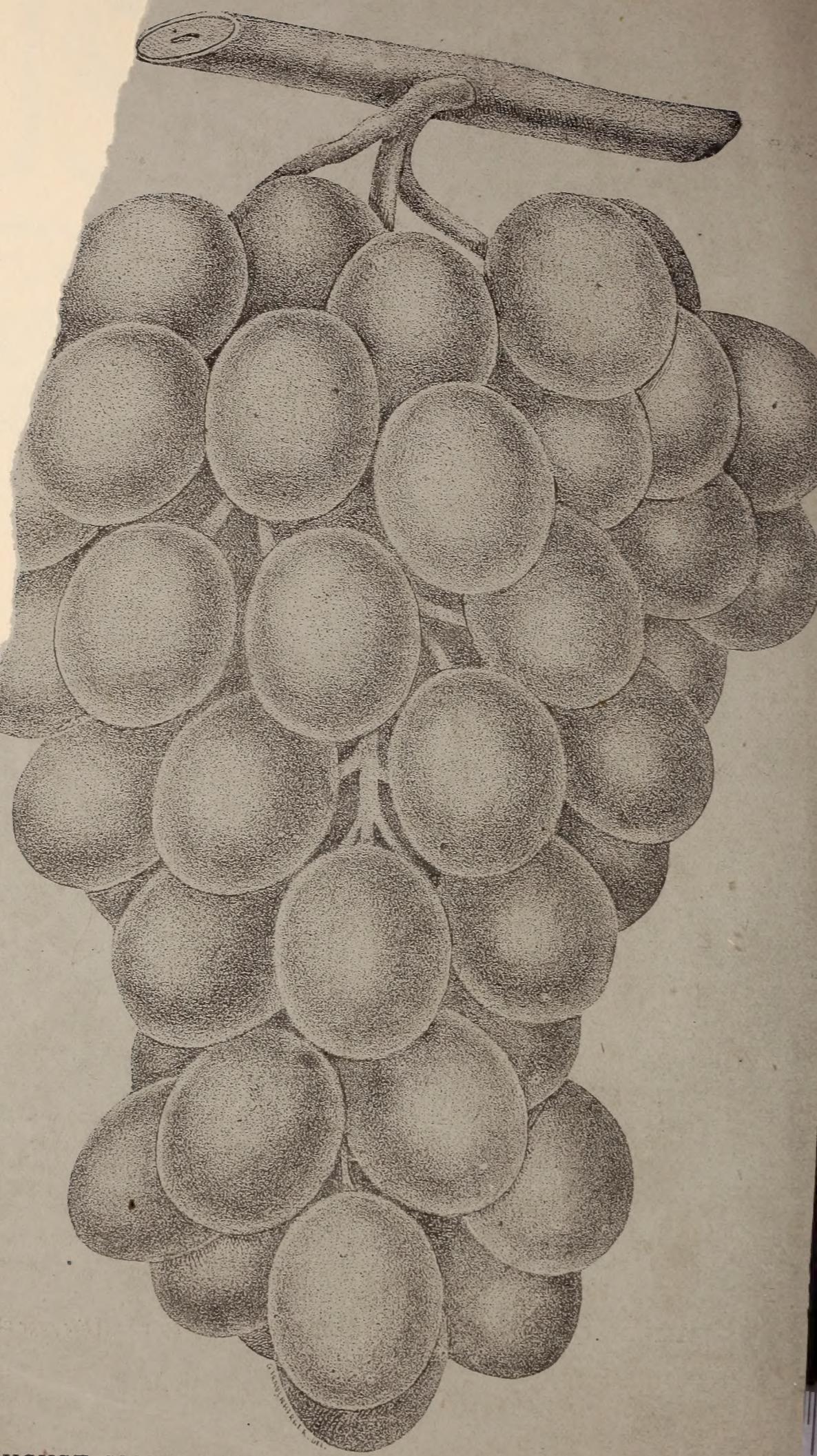
Beautiful early spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.

Tulips.

Owing to late Spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early Spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful Spring weather our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early Spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.



AMBER QUEEN GRAPE—Owned exclusively by us. [See page 28.



AUGUST GIANT GRAPE.—Owned exclusively by us. [See page—29.]